THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XIIIth] SATURDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1834. [NO. 2314

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

On TUESDAY, the 4th of MARCH,
WILL BE PERFORMED,
Colman's popular Comedy of
THE HEIR AT LAW;
TO CONCLUDE WITH
The Laughable Serio-Comic, Bombastic Operatic Interlude, of
DOCTOR BOLUS.

Doors to be opened at six o'clock, and the performance to commence at seven precisely.

Boxes	Rs. 6	Upper Boxes	3
Pit	5	Gallery	2

Bombay, 22d Feb. 1834.

NOTICE.—By order of the Managing Committee, a special general meeting of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, this day, the 22d instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of reconsidering Resolution No. 6, passed at the General meeting of the club held on the 4th January, 1834.

Club House, 22d Feb. 1834.

SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of MAHOMED KHANJEE, Mahomedan, late of Bombay, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, whatsoever, of the abovenamed MAHOMED KHANJEE, deceased, may be granted to ESSABHOY KHANJEE, Mahomedan, of Bombay, Inhabitant, the Brother of the said Mahomed Khanjee, deceased, all persons concerned, are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 11th day of February, 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

શુપરીમ • ક્રોરટ

ઇક્લીશીઅ શતીક્રાલ • શાહડ

શ્રી • મુમબઇવાલો • મુશલમાંન • મરનાર • મહમદ • ખાંનજી • માલ • મીલક્રત • બાબત ❀

એજ • મરનાર • મહમદ • ખાંનજી • શરવે • માલ • મીલક્રત • તથા • જે ક્રંઇ • ક્રોએ • તેનુ • અખતીઆરનાંમુ • લેવા • શાકુ • શ્રી • મુમબઇની • જુદીક્રેટરની • શુપરીમ • ક્રોરટમાં • એ • મરનાર મહમદ • ખાંનજીનાં • બાઇ • શ્રી • મુમબઇનો • રે ક્રેવાશી • મુશલમાંન • ઇશાબાઇ • ખાંનજીએ • અરજ • કીધોછે • જે • મહને • મલે — એ • વાશતે • શરવે • લીક્રો • જે ક્રોઇ • એનાં • બાબશતા • ક્રોએ તેનાંમાંને • અક્રેર • થાએ — તારીખ ૧૧ મી • ક્રેબરવારી ૧૮૩૪ ❀

શી — એ — વેશાત
વકીલ •

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of FELICIANA DE JESUS, E GA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to JOSEPH MARIA DE GA, Esq. one of the Executors therein named, reserving the right of JOZE MARIA DE MELLO, the other Executor, to come in and prove the same. All persons concerned therein are apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1834.

PATCH,
PROCTOR.

AVIZO.

TENDO se feito applicaçaò a Supreme Corte da Judicatura, em Bombaim, que a ultima vontade e Testamento, da FELECIANA DE JESUS, e GA, Portuguesa habitante de Bombaim, ja defunta, sejao concedidos ao Illustrissimo Senhor JOSEPH MARIA DE GA, hum dos Executores nelle nomeado, reservando o direito de JOSE MARIA DE MELLO outro Executor para vir e provar o mesmo. Todas as pessoas interessadas nelle, saò por este informadas,—Datada hoje 21 de Fevereiro 1834.

PATCH,
PROCURADOR.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

FIRST BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

THE following Abstract Statement of the funds of the FIRST BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY, closed 31st December, 1833, is published for the information of Subscribers:

Gross Amount of Subscriptions received during the term of the Society			Rs. 1,90,335 2 46
Interest and profit on Company's Securities			„ 16,558 3 56
			Rs. 2,06,894 2 02
DEDUCT			
Total Amount of Commission and charges on Management	Rs. 2936 3 86		
Amount carried to the Second Laudable Society (being 10 per Cent. on the balance on hand at this date) agreeably to the Regulations	„ 9995 3 01	„ 12,932 2 87	
			Rs. 1,93,961 3 15
Amount of regulated advance paid on 26 lapsed shares on lapse being proved; say Rs. 4000 on each share		Rs. 1,04,000 0 00	
Final dividend payable this day Rs. 3460 0 26 on each share		„ 89,961 3 15	
			Rs. 1,93,961 3 15

Total Number of shares subscribed for in the above	275	
Forfeited	62¼	
Reduced	11½	
Cancelled	¾	
Lapsed	26	101
		174 SHARES IN FORCE.

The final dividend of Rs. 3460 0 26 on each lapsed share is payable on application at the Office of the Secretaries.

The Second Bombay Laudable Society for a period of five years commenced on 1st January, 1834.

W. NICOL AND CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th February, 1834.

NOTICE.—On Monday next, the 24th inst. at 4 P. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on the Custom House Bunder, about 30 Hhds. of Scotch Ale, imported per the ship "*Ospray*", from Glasgow. The same is now landing and presents a desireable opportunity for families and messes.

Nesbit Lane, 21st February, 1834.

ON Wednesday next, the 26th inst. at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following assortment of goods, without reserve:—Various coloured Silks for Ladies dresses, Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Longcloths, Shoe and Horse Brushes, Coloured Braces, Letter and Note Paper, Plated Ware, a single barreled Gun, an Iron Treasure Chest, Men's white Hats, a handsome eight light Lustre, Oilman's stores, 45 dozen of English 2nd Growth Claret, of good quality, York Hams, 15 casks of Ind and Smith's ale and various other goods.

AT NOON,

A smart Chesnut Saddle Horse, a Bengal built Shigram, a Tonjon and a Palanquin, with any other Carriages or cattle that may offer.

P. S. In addition to the above goods F. B. and Co. will also submit for Public Sale, an Invoice of new Saddlery, Harness, Whips, spare articles, &c. &c. &c. and three chests of Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs in small Lots.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING.

COPIES of this work are just received by the undersigned and for sale at 8 Rupees per copy.

FRITH, BOMANJEE & Co.

THE FIFTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Tickets and shares in the above lottery are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz :—

Whole tickets at Rs.	105 0 0	each.
Half do	52 2 0	„
Quarter do	26 2 0	„
One eighth, do.	13 2 0	„

Terms,-Cash.

P. S. The drawing of the above Lottery will commence on Saturday the 1st Proximo.

Bombay, 22d Feb. 1834.

SALE BY AUCTION,

BECK AND CO.

WILL sell off by public Outcry, on Tuesday, 25th instant, for the most part without any reserve, the following collection of Goods, viz:—An Invoice of Piece Goods comprising fine and coarse Russia Duck, Fustian, Corderoy, Bengal Table Cloths and Napkins, Cotton Stockings and Socks, brown Nankeens, &c. Leather Gloves, Essence of Peppermint, Macassar and Russia Oils, Comfits of sorts, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Dentrifice in small boxes, brown and windsor Soaps, Racing Saddles, spare Girths, Stirrups leathers, Head Stalls, Saddle Cloths, &c., soft Blankets of sizes, an extensive assortment of Glass ware, Sundry Wines, Beer and Liquors, a variety of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. a few serviceable vehicles, saddle and draught Horses.

Forbes Street, 22d February, 1834.

ON COMMISSION.

BECK AND CO. have lately had their stock of Commission Goods augmented by the receipt of the undermentioned choice Articles, vizt:—Silver Plate, consisting of Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Soup, Milk and Sugar Ladles, Salt Mustard and Marrow Spoons, Fish and Butter Knives, Bottle Lables, Muffineers, Wine Funnels, &c. Seed Coral Ornaments, Black lead do. Silver Watch Guards, Pencil Cases, &c. and a very elegant full bodied Bengal built Buggy, just imported by the *Castlereagh*, and particularly deserving the attention of Native Gentlemen.

Forbes Street, 22d February, 1834.

CHOICE EATABLES.

BECK AND CO. have just received for sale, on commission, a batch of prime Hams, Pine and Berkley Cheeses—Very moderately priced, with a view of effecting ready sales.

Forbes Street, Feb. 22d 1834.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and brown Sherry, at Rs. 20 per dozen.		
Port at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Lisbon at 10 *a*	12	"
Brandy at 15 *a*	18	"
Jamaica Rum, at	12	"
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,	Rs. 24	per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,	18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer	6	"
Rum Shrub, in pints,	9	"

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, Feb. 22d., 1834.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 24th instant, at the House lately occupied by Dr. CRAW, Esq. at Byculla, sundry articles of Modern household Furniture, &c. belonging to that Gentleman, who has embarked for England, consisting of Plate, and Plated Ware, dinner and breakfast Sets, elegant Cut Decanters and other Glassware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboard, Bedstead, Wardrobe, Lamps, Carpets, a Time Piece by "Barraud," and a French Clock, Medicine Chest, Chemical test Chest, Thermometers, a number of valuable Books, among which are Scott's 4to. Bible, &c. &c. Also a quantity of Cockburn's Leith Sherry, Madeira Wine, Beer, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

At one o'clock, a small Europe built Chariot with a pair of Horses and Harness, a Light Shigrampoe for a single Horse, Palanquin, &c.

N. B. The Chariot and Horses will be put up together or separately, and the property may be viewed from Friday next.

Bombay, 22d February, 1834.

A CARD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Administrators to the estate of the late Mr. T. H. THATCHER, will close the accounts thereof on the 31st Proximo; all persons interested therein, are advised that after that date no claims will be attended to.

MANOCKJEE AND EDULJEE NANABHOY, *Administrators.*

Bombay, 20th February, 1834.

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

A Fresh arrival by the Ship *La France*, direct from the Proprietors, in one dozen cases, at Rs. 25 per dozen. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 22d February, 1834.

DESTOURNEL, COS CLARET.

THE undersigned have received a fresh supply of this highly esteemed Claret, direct from the Proprietor. To be had at their Godowns at 25 Rs. per doz.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Dady's Buildings, 22d Feb. 1834.

GENERAL PALMER'S CLARET.

THIS highly esteemed Wine is on sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at Rs. 60 per chest of three dozen, for Cash.

Bombay, 22d Feb. 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godown of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Chapaigne Brandy of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madeira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

TERMS, CASH.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S—Double Barrell P[illegible] Guns (copper caps) from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany Cases, with very complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

Do. do. from John Manton and Son, Rupees 6[illegible]0.

All received direct from the makers.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

SHERRY of various qualities in cases of 3 dozen, at from Rs. 33 to Rs. 75 per case. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 22d Feb., 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth	Rs. 30	per doz.
Pale Sherry	" 26	per doz.
Ditto in Pints	" 14	per doz.
Port Wine,	" 20	per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 22d February, 1834.

NOTICE.—That RUSTOMJEE MANOCKJEE, LIMJEE EDULJEE, SORABJEE EDULJEE, COWASJEE TEMOOLJEE, DHUNJEEBHOY NOWROJEE, PESTONJEE NOWROJEE, SORABJEE NOWROJEE, AND RUSTOMJEE NOWROJEE, all the Sons, Grandsons, and legal representatives of the late BYRAMJEE DHUNJEE KHURRAS, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, having this day agreed and contracted with DADABHOY PESTONJEE AND MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, to dispose of a certain dwelling House, which they respectively inherited from their said Ancestor, the said BYRAMJEE DHUNJEE, deceased, as their ancestorial property, with all its appurtenances, situated within the Fort Walls of Bombay, in Punch-House Street, and Assessed under No. 9: any person or persons having any claim or demand against the said Property, either by way of Mortgage, Sale, Transfer, or Inheritable Right, he, she, or they, are to make known the same to the Purchasers, within 14 days from the date hereof by special notice, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 17th Feb., 1834.

FOR SALE—A few copies of the East India Company's Charter, printed on Royal paper. Price, one Rupee.

MERVANJEE MUNCHERJEE, near Messrs. YATES AND CO'S., in Meadow Street, No. 13, begs to inform the public, that he has got for sale a few quarter casks of excellent Lisbon Wine, containing 10 dozen in each, at 45 Rupees.

Term,—Cash,

Bombay, 21st February, 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT WITTOBA RAGOBA and SACCARAM RAGOBA, the paternal Grand-sons of the late WITTOBA PANDOWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, Prabhoo, inhabitants, deceased, have contracted to sell and dispose of all those two Dwelling Houses, situate without the Forts Walls of Bombay in Wittulwadey, assessed by the assessor of Assessment respectively Nos. 4 and 18, together with the land or ground thereto belonging, and all that Garden and Ground called Bamonly, situate in the Parell village, purchased by the late Shreecrustna Wittojee, in his name, out of the funds of his late father, the said Wittoba Pandowjee. Any person or persons having legal claim or demand on the same or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise, is and are required to make the same known in writing to EDWARD ARMITAGE, Esquire, Attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise such claim and demand will be precluded from all benefits and effects.

Bombay, 20th February, 1834.

ખબર • ફીર્યાથી • આપીએયજે

વીઠોબા • રાગોબા • તથા • શકારામ • રાગોબા તે • મરનાર • વીઠોબા • પાંડુજી • શ્રી • મુમબાઇનો ફીનકુ • પરેલુ • રેહેવાશીનાં • છોકરાનાં • છોકરાઓ એઓએ • પોતાની • રેહેલ • ઘરેલી • મીલકતો • વેચાતી • આપવાનુ • શાકુ • શ્રીધુંધે • તેની • વીગત એ • થકેરો • જમીન • શ્રુધાં • શ્રી • બાકારઘોટ • વીકલ વાડીમોજે • તેની • ઉપર • આરોશમેનટનો • નંબર ૪ તથા ૧૮ મોજે • તથા • તે • શાઠે • વાડી • અથવા • જમીન • નામે • બામનલી • શ્રી • પરેલમોજે • એ • મીલકતો • અગાઉ • આગલો • શ્રીકુકરાટના વીકુજએ • પોતાનો • મરનાર • બાપ • વીઠોબા • પાંડુજની • પુજીમોથી • પોતાને • નામે • વેચાતી • લીધેલીછે — એ • ઉપર • ઘરએઘ • લોઘ • અથવા લોઘોનો • વારશો • અથવા • ગીરવી • અથવા • બીજ • રીતનો • પઘો • દાવો • અથવા • માંગાણ • પોચ કુ • હોએતો • તેઓએ • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમો • છડવરડ • આરમીતેજ • જશકુએર • ધારાનાં • વકીલને • લખતથી • જાહેર • કરે — મુદ તપછી • કાઇનો • દાવો • કબુલ • કરશે • નહી — તા રીખ ૨૦ મી • ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૪ ❀

TO be sold—A Bungalow belonging to MARTIN WEST, Esq., on the Mahabuleshwar Hills, with furniture, and immediate possession. Apply to Messss. FORBES AND CO.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS lower roomed House, situated at Mazagon, lately occupied by Mr. FITZROY. Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE'S SONS, in Meadow Street.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, No. 35, in Meadow Street, recently vacated by H. F. OWEN, Esq.

Do. at Colaba just vacated by Colonel VALIANT.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

22d February, 1834.

TO LET—That commodious house in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Captain HOUGHTON, with a detached Kitchen and Stable. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply to Messrs. FORBES &CO.

Bombay, 22d February, 1834.

TO BE LET—The well known and pleasant House called Cambalta, situated on the Breach.

Ditto, ditto, called Chinchpooghly, lately occupied by Archdeacon Thomas Carr.

Ditto, ditto, lately occupied by Dr. Wight. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, Fort.

Bombay, 23d February, 1834.

TO BE LET—A commodious lower-roomed House with cook-room, stables, &c. in very good repair, situated in Rampart Row, next to MARTIN WEST'S, Esq. formerly occupied by Mr. SPRAGUE, and lately vacated by LEWIS FRANCIS DESILVA, Esq. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE BHICCAJEE AND SONS, or SORABJEE PESTONJEE.

Bombay, 22d February, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 22d February, 1834.

JUST published and ready for Sale—The XIIIth. number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—PRICE Rs. 3.

Courier Office, 22d Feb. 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CLYDE,

THE fast sailing Ship OSPRAY, Captain SALMON, will have early despatch for Clyde. Apply to Messrs. W. NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 22d February, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE SHIP, JOHN BANNERMAN, 817 Tons, JOHN WATT, Commander. This Ship has splendid accommodation for passengers and will be despatched on or before the 1st March.

For passage apply to the Commander at the Office of MERWANJEE NOWRAJEE AND CO. Rampart Row.

Bombay, 22d Feb., 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine Brig HURON, 264 Tons Register, J. HARDIE, Commander;—has good accommodation for a small party of passengers and will sail on or before the 12th March.—For particulars apply to Capt. HARDIE on board, or at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO. where a plan of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 21st Feb., 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, now daily expected, and will have immediate despatch. Plans, of her Cabins can be seen at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 21st February, 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship COLOMBIA, 510 Tons, Capt. R. PATTISON, Commander; sails fast, carries a Sugeon, and will leave Bombay in March. For terms and plans of Cabins, apply to Captain PATTISON at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 22d Feb. 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th February, 1834.

No. 87.—The following appointment is made:—

Regiment of European infantry.

Lieutenant H. Stiles, to be interpreter in the Hindoostanee language, *vice* Brodhurst proceeded to Europe.—Date of appointment, 5th January, 1834.

No. 88.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant and interpreter A. Shepherd, to act as adjutant, and captain J. E. G. Morris, as interpreter to the 24th regiment native infantry, from the date of the departure of lieutenant Durack from the station, until the arrival of lieutenant Ramsay, who stands appointed to the situation of adjutant.

No. 90.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the present system of providing barrack furniture under which it is made up through the commissariat by contract, be discontinued, and that in future all articles of barrack furniture be made up in the gun-carriage manufactory, and supplied to out-stations from the barrack department at the presidency, which is to be considered a depot for such supplies, with the exception of such articles for subordinate stations, as could not be transported thence from the presidency, without considerable expense.

Officers in charge of barrack stores at out-stations will, with the exception abovementioned, indent for such supplies as they may require annually, on the barrack master at the presidency, under the countersignature of the quarter master general, and according to the same rules in regard to the supply, as those provided in general order dated the 10th October, No. 390 of 1833, for ordnance stores.

No. 91.—Lieutenant P. K. Skinner, of the 9th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Bombay Castle, 13th February, 1834.

No. 92.—An order by the officer commanding at Sholapore, appointing assistant surgeon J. Mearns, of the 2nd grenadier regiment, to perform the duties of civil surgeon of Sholapore, in consequence of the death of assistant surgeon J. L. Cameron, M. D. is confirmed.

No. 93.—Division orders issued by the officer commanding the northern division of the army, under date the 17th, ultimo, appointing lieutenant Hobson of the 20th regiment native infantry, to superintend the repairs of the public buildings at Rajcote, from the 8th ultimo, and lieutenant Clarkson of the 12th regiment native infantry, to assume charge of the ordnance store department at Baroda, from the 10th ultimo, on the departure of 2nd lieutenant Wormald of the artillery, on duty to Ahmedabad, are confirmed.

No. 94.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed under this date in the general department, to appoint assistant surgeon J. A. Lawrence, civil surgeon of Sholapore.

Bombay Castle, 14th February, 1834.

No. 95.—The following promotions are made:—

Regiment of artillery.

1st lieutenant F. J. Pontardent to be captain, and 2nd lieutenant H. L. Brabazon to be 1st lieutenant, *vice* Fraser retired.—Date of rank 7th February, 1834.

Senior 2nd lieutenant F. S. Blake, to rank from the 7th February 1834, *vice* Brabazon promoted.

No. 96.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant W. T. Whitlie, adjutant of the commissary of ordnance department at Ahmedabad, from the date of the departure of captain Falconer for the presidency, on leave.

Lieutenant S. Parr, of the 23rd regiment native infantry, to act as quarter master to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Liddell, or until further orders.

Ensign R. P. Hogg, to act as interpreter in Hindoostanee to the European regiment, from the 1st to the 27th ultimo.

No. 97.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant C. Threshie, of th 10th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to that regiment during the absence of lieutenant Adams on leave to the Deccan.

No. 98.—Captain R. Payne, acting 1st assistant commissary general, northern division of the army, is allowed leave of absence to visit the presidency, from the 1st to 28th instant, on urgent private affairs—Captain Rankin is appointed to perform captain Payne's duties during his absence, and on his responsibility.

No. 99.—Lieutenant colonel G. A. Litchfield, commanding at Deesa, is allowed leave of absence from the 23rd ultimo, to the 23d instant, to visit Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 15th February, 1834.

No. 100.—With reference to the general orders dated the 3rd and 7th instant, (Nos. 66 and 85) the following promotions and appointments are made, to have effect from the 16th instant:—

V. C. Kemball, esquire, 2nd member, to be 1st member of the medical board.

F. Trash, esquire, 3rd member, to be 2nd member of the medical board.

Superintending surgeon Robert Wallace, to be 3rd member of the medical board.

Senior surgeon G. Smyttan, to be a superintending surgeon on the establishment

Senior asssistant surgeon John Patch, to be surgeon, *vice* Craw retired.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 13th February, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Ironside, the senior puisne judge of the courts of suddur dewannee and sudder foujdary adawlut, as extension of leave of absence on sick certificate for a period of six months from the date of the expiration of his last leave.

Bombay Castle, 19th February, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. Hutt, assistant judge and session judge of Poona, for the detached station of Sholapore, to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur Hills, on sick certificate, with leave of absence for three months.

His Lordship in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Luard to act for Mr. Hutt at Sholapore, and Mr. J. N. Rose to act for Mr. Luard as assistant judge and Session judge of Poona.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 15th February, 1834.

Mr. Gilbert Malcolm, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is permitted to proceed to sea and to be absent from his station for one year, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 18th February, 1834.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting sub-collector of Broach, having proceeded into the districts, to make the annual settlement for the current year, is allowed to draw whilst so employed the deputation allowance for the usual period.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

REVENUE SURVEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—Having a few weeks since read in your paper an extract from the Durpun on the subject of the Deckan revenue survey in which the system and execution of that important work were condemned in that off hand and sweeping manner, which is so easy and so unjust, and I regret to add, so common, I addressed the enclosed letter to the Editor of the Durpun, relying rather on his candour for it's insertion, than supposing that its contents would be acceptable to him. For though I have not stood forward as a champion of the survey, against which a hue and cry has been raised by numbers who can ill judge of so difficult a question, I've tured to affirm that any sentence hitherto passed on this work has been premature, and therefore unjust to its superintendent, and injurious to the public interest; and that nothing should be done on the authority of an outery, the secret origin of which may not be the defects of the survey.—As the Editor of the Durpun has not only inserted every accusation levelled against the survey but has taken up the cause himself with no ordinary warmth, my letter if inserted would call on his part for a disproval of its assertions—viz. that the cause was prejudged. As, however that might be difficult, the Editor has chosen the easier plan of neither inserting nor noticing my letter,* so that I was led to think that it had miscarried between my house and the post office, till I ascertained that it had been received and forwarded *post paid*

I now forward my letter to you Mr. Editor, trusting that you will not fear to expose to open discussion any subject which you may have deemed worthy of a place in your columns, and that if you think my letter but a weak defence, you will allow it to act as the *locum tenens* of a better one till such shall appear.

I have, &c.

Deccan, Feb. 1834. Q.

TO THE EDITOR OF DURPUN.

SIR,—An article lately appeared in your paper on the subject of the conviction for the receipt of a bribe of Sidheswur Shastree, native superintendent of the Revenue Survey in the Deckan, in which you conclude from the conviction of this individual that the whole survey and its records are unworthy of trust, and if this be the case that the whole cost of the survey, about 11 or 12 lacks of Rupees, may be written down as an useless expenditure. As the survey is rather an extensive question, and one on which we Deckanees have not been able to come to quite so rapid a conclusion as you Mr. Editor have done: as its adoption or rejection is a matter of first rate importance to the people of the Deckan, and of no little moment to Government, I trust that you will permit me to address to you a few remarks for your consideration, and that of your readers on this point on which some appear to come to such rapid conclusions. The survey in the Deckan hangs on two separate questions: 1st. Is a survey required, practicable, and useful?—2nd Has the survey in the Deckan been properly conducted so as to be advantageous to the country generally?—With the 1st of these questions I shall not interfere: but leave it to wiser heads to determine. It is one which has been so amply discussed by writers and statesmen conversant with this country, that no one of practical information in Revenue matters, or who has read any thing on the subject can need information upon it, even were I able to afford it.—The 2nd question, that regarding exclusively the survey in the Deckan also includes two points of consideration.—1st. Was this survey conducted on right principles in theory: 2d. Was this theory carried into practice. The 1st of these rests of course exclusively with the superintendent of the survey, as for faults in his theory, they whose only duty was to obey him, could not be responsible. The 2nd part, viz. Adherence to, or deviation from, the rules adopted by the superintendent, rests of course mainly with the native agents employed by him, while to him blame would indubitably attach were he proved not to have controlled their proceedings, as far as it lay in the power of one individual to do.—The rules adopted for the guidance of the survey, were I believe drawn from rather high authorities in Revenue matters, and any modifications made in them, were submitted for the opinion and approval of authorities no less respected: they who condemn them as useless or mischievous must therefore be prepared to contend not only with the late superintendent of the Deckan survey, whose talents experience and information have not been used to be called in question, but with the more experienced and eminent characters from whom he derived his theory and who sanctioned its application to the Deckan. As I do not think that my humble assistance could much benefit a cause supported by such authorities, I shall leave them to sustain the onset of any that may be prepared to enter the lists with them.

The more immediate subject of consideration then seems to me to be how has the Deckan survey been executed: *i. e.* how have the native agents performed their parts. This question you Mr. Editor appear to think already set at rest by the conviction of Sidheswur Shastree for taking a bribe, and the inference consequent that he took many bribes. Let us admit then what perhaps few will deny, that this illustrious culprit is a rogue, and that he took bribes whenever a safe opportunity offered, and that his subordinates followed his xample: what follows? That he is a *peculiarly* black sheep among Mahratta Bramins? Are bribery, corruption, and fraud then so scarce among our native servants, that the detection of these qualities in the Survey department is a cause for its especial condemnation. Which of our Collectors or Judges is the happy man who possesses an incorruptible native establishment? Have you forgotten Mr. Editor some late advertisements in your own columns making public the infamy of sundry Mamlutdars? or have you no previous experience to tell you that a system of bribery and corruption has been so universal in the Mahratta Country (not to go farther) that since our acquisition of it, scarcely a year has passed in any of its Collectorates in which some influential native servant has not been discharged for corruption? Take any Collectorate you please in the Deckan or Concan, and try how many Mamlutdars you will find of 10 year's service: or if you find a few—rari uantes in gurgite vasto—what is the conclusion? Are they unspotted? Their European superintendent will probably tell you that he has not had time to enquire into charges brought against them, or that there is so extensive and well formed a league among the natives of his establishment, that the detection of fraud in any one of these is an almost hopeless business, opposed as it is by every native servant about him. But enough has appeared on this subject in your own columns to do away with the necessity of my continuing on this point. The Shastree then has been found guilty of a vice which may be designated as the "Braminical Epidemic." Does this render abortive the whole survey? What Kucherry or Adawlut then in the Mahratta Country may not be considered an useless expenditure? I am not an advocate for the Survey: I have as yet been unable to come to any decided opinion on the subject, being and having been, in the thick of it. It may be said perhaps this very proximity is against me;—that were I sitting in some snug nook in Bombay could come to a much clearer decision on this complex question. But till I am convinced that distance from the scene of action, renders objects more distinct to the mental vision, I must deprecate such hasty conclusions as many now come to respecting the Survey. Suppose that Sidheswur Shastree unequally assessed certain lands for which he took bribes. Does it then follow that such inequalities did not exist in the settlement which existed previously? Did no corruption or bribery exist under the late government? Who can tell either to what extent fraud has perverted the objects of the Survey. Where has this latter had a fair trial. Let it be examined, sifted and searched as the Shastrees case has been—and then there will be sufficient grounds for coming to a conclusion. All prejudgments must be unduly formed, and particularly unjust to the individuals concerned in the Survey. But perhaps it may be asked—How and by whom must the Survey be investigated? This question it is not easy to answer: its negative is less difficult to reply to. The enquirer must not be prejudiced in the first instance: he must not be one who draws vast and sweeping conclusions from small and partial circumstances—he must not imitate the traveller who having landed in a hotel at Amsterdam, the landlord of which was a drunkard, and the landlady redhaired wrote forthwith in his journal; "In Holland, all the men are drunken, all the women red-haired." He must not be inexperienced in in the former and present state of the Deckan, or ignorant of the comparative correctness of management between districts that are surveyed, and those that are not. He must not be regardful of opinion or fear to tell his employers that which he believes to be true, rather than what he knows to be pleasing. He must not be impatient to hear all that can be urged pro and con; or unmindful to weigh the motives with which evidence in such a question is given. Where is a person uniting these qualities to be found? In new Holland I presume, that being the country of the black Swan—but till such a person is found Mr. Editor, and such a patient investigation concluded, you must pardon my considering as premature the "conclusion" (or in other words, the end before the beginning) that 12 lacks of rupees "may be considered an useless expenditure" because the manner of their outlay may be suspicious.

I am, &c.

Deckan, January, 1834. Q.

* This letter has since been published in the *Durpun*. ED.

NEW FUEL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR—The following scientific discovery, entered under the head of useful Arts in the September number of the New Monthly magazine, No. CLIII. of last year, may prove deserving the attention of the steaming community, and as such obtain a place in your paper.

Yours, &c.

21st February, 1834. A.

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"Mr. Rutter, of Lymington, already known as the author of a treatise on Gas lighting, has obtained a patent for a new method of producing heat, which is certainly one of the most useful discoveries of modern science. The principal ingredient employed for fuel in this new process, is water! The only material required besides, is something in a liquid form which contains a large portion of carbon; whale oil, tar, or almost anything of a similar kind will answer the purpose. As these materials are introduced into the furnace simultaneously and in combinati n with each other, the one yields its carbon while the other gives out its hydrogon, and a small portion of atmospheri cair is the only thing that is then required to keep them in a state of perfect combustion. The flame thus produced is so completely under management, that in one second it can be reduced or augmented as occasion may require. It is almost unnecessary to add that it yields no smoke, and consequently the hideous funnel now used in steam packets may be laid aside. But the greatest advantage of all is, that steam navigation may henceforth be imployed in cases where till now it was altogether impracticable. A vessel may be so constructed as to take on board, without inconvenience, a supply of fuel which would enable her to circumnavigate the globe.

A GORE-*RY* DRAGON.

MR. EDITOR.—As I stood upon a rock admiring the beauties of this harbour, I was aroused by the rushing of waters, and the voice of one crying "Oh the deterioration of this place!" and behold I saw a beast rise up out of the sea" like unto a *dragon* with a formidable double row of teeth. It was of a dingy black and white color, and on his forehead he carried a *gore'ry* red banner and as he moved along the waters, the *little ships* bowed their heads to him, and some small *dragons* — evidently his companions,—flashed their teeth. when there was fire and smoke, and noise like thunder; and the people looking on, were amazed. The dragon pursued his way carefully and slowly along the waters *as if* some impediment, *like mud*, was in his way, and prevented him advancing. He became angry and sorely troubled, roared terribly, and stood still.

I looked again and beheld a *warrior* on the *dragon, robed in blue*, and *scarlet*, and *gold*, and he stretched out his right hand in which was a *scroll* and proclaimed aloud, "know ye, oh people, 'and ships,' that these paths are not what they formerly were; they are choaked up, and this place is become a sink of mud and sand; its waters are filling up and its gates are closed: and so rapid is the "*accumulation*" that a *wounded dragon* who had been drawn into it, became nearly smothered, and was saved from destruction only by "*great exertion*," and *this* on which *I ride*, has just escaped a similar danger. But as dominion is given unto me in these seas, and over all the dragons of the deep, to war, to burn, and to destroy, so would I use my power in clearing *these waters*, removing those *heavy useless piles*, and with a sweeping hand turn them into a *deep channel*. I say, pull down and destroy these *walls*, root up these *bastions* and cast the stones into the sea, and level all those unsightly *old works*.—After this, again build *walls* high and strong, and erect *edifices* of strength and beauty, and the waters shall flow *therein* and become *clear* and deep, and altogether worthy of a name; it shall grow and prosper and great *ships* and *dragons* shall come into its *bosom*, and nations will visit and proclaim it a mighty place;—and the *means* are in thy hands, oh people!" But the people wondered at such a wild scheme, and replied "*wonderful* and *magnificient* are thy *plans*, but our hands are weak even to attempt the destruction of *these works*, much less commence on so great an undertaking as thou hast projected. Oh man of *Gore*, that rideth upon the dragon. I as one of them said,

AMEN.

Harbour Stone, 19th Feb. 1834.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

TO GEORGE ASHBURNER, ESQUIRE

Secretary to the Bombay Steam Committee Bombay.

Sir,—In forwarding for the information of your committee the accompanying copy of the report of this committee to the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund at the meeting held at the Town Hall on the 7th instant, together with copy of the official report of the proceedings of the meeting, I am directed to convey to your committee the unanimous, the most cordial concurrence in the 10th Resolution, and to express a hope that if your committee cannot unite your Funds with those of this committee for the purpose of aiding in carrying into effect the purposed employment of the FORBES, you will do the committee the favor to afford such co-operation as may be found requisite at Bombay, especially for the purpose of conveying the Bombay mails to and from the Forbes.—

With respect to the ulterior object of a permanent communication you will perceive that the committee have been directed to report to Government on the points referred to them in Mr. Secretary MacNaghton's letter of the 5th September last, bearing on this most important subject.

The Committee cannot entertain the smallest doubt of your cordial desire to unite in effecting this, the universally desired object of all India; and as they are in communication with the Supreme Government in this particular matter under a special reference from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, and certainly propose to lose no time in complying with the directions of their constituents, they will not fail to cause you to be kept acquainted with what takes place.

The committee would have wished to have entered somewhat more in detail to your committee than is noticed in the report as to the arrangements contemplated to ensure success in the case of the FORBES, but they are desirous of losing no time in putting you in possession of the proceedings at the late meetting, and likewise would prefer waiting until the whole are matured, when they will have great pleasure in making them known to you.

I have, &c.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,
Secy. to the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

TO C. B. GREENLAW, ESQ.

Secretary to the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

Sir,—I am desired by the Bombay Steam Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ult. with enclosures, and to refer your committee in reply to the letter I had the honor of addressing you on the 22d ult. regarding the steps which have been taken here to convey the Bombay Mails to and from the *Forbes* steamer. And I am desired to add that this government have readily complied with the request made by the Committee.

The Committee further desire me to state that they will always be happy to be kept acquainted with whatever takes place on the subject of steam communication at Calcutta.

I have, &c.

G. ASHBURNER,
Sec. to the Bombay Steam Committee.

Bombay, 8th Feb. 1834.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BOMBAY STEAM COMMITTEE.

Sir.—1st. The communication from the Bengal Steam Committee to your's dated the 20th December last, and a copy of which has been sen to us by their Secretary, has induced a meeting of the members of our Committee to consider of the expedient steps to be pursued by them under existing circumstances. Since this we have seen in the public papers the resolutions of the general meeting of the Subscribers at Calcutta on 7th instant.

2nd. I am accordingly requested in their name to acquaint you that our Committee consider it advisable to ascertain from your Committee what is the course you now propose to take with reference to your prospectus and resolutions of 14th May last, (in reference to which the resolutions of our meeting at Madras of 15th June last were carried) preparatory to the calling a General meeting of the Subscribers of this Presidency, which will probably then become necessary.

3rd. It has hitherto been our study and endeavour to induce the Bengal Committee to unite with your's in the only plan which has appeared to us *certain* to prove successful—that of establishing steam Navigation between England and India *by the medium of Bombay*; to which object the resolutions of our original meeting was directed. While there remained any hope of this result, we did not feel called upon to refer ourselves to our constituents, with a view to inquire whether they desired any deviation from the resolutions they had publicly come to, and which we conceived it our duty to carry into effect by every means in our power, consistent with their spirit and intention. It was with the greatest regret we were led to apprehend from the letter of the Bengal Committee above referred to that a final resolution might be adopted not to unite their funds with your's, but to steam direct between Calcutta and Suez *viâ Socotra*, leaving Bombay out of their track altogether—and the more so, as we do not gather from the Bengal correspondence but that the plan of steaming from Bombay is preferable in itself, nor perceive that the Bengal Committee are under any necessity of abandoning that course, if they desired to adopt it.

4th. By the Calcutta resolutions of 7th instant, however, we learn that the union of the funds of the three Presidencies is still to be pursued by the Bengal Committee as a desirable object; altho' the destination of them is to be directed, in the first instance at least, to steaming via Socotra. If the fund shall become joint, we presume it will follow that Bombay will be included, directly or indirectly, within the line of intercourse. The only consideration will then be, the cheapest and readiest mode of establishing the Steam communication, so as to incorporate in a greater or less proportionate degree the interests of all three Presidencies.

5th. Serious doubts are certainly entertained by our Committee whether the scheme of Steaming direct from Calcutta viâ Socotra will answer at all; or that if practicable, whether it is the most available for the common object of establishing the Steam communication. Should this prove on further experience to be the case, and the funds nevertheless become and continue united, the Committee will probably recur to steaming from Bombay as a point of departure. Should the steaming direct from Calcutta viâ Socotra, however, prove feasible, there will be no difficulty in making arrangements for the participation of Bombay by a Branch vessel. These, we conceive, are points for the consideration of your Committee which furnish some hopes that an union of the funds may still be accomplished, even tho' your Committee might think the experiment viâ Socotra unpromising and productive only of delay. On the other hand, should the funds be separate, it is open to surmise that the Bombay funds, with the addition of our's only, will not be reasonably adequate, without those of Calcutta, for carrying into effect your own prospectus; much less that any arrangements whatever could be made for extending the benefits of the Navigation to this Presidency,

6 Under these impressions, and as, in case your fund should continue separate from that of Bengal, we could not feel justined in devoting any of that entrusted to us for objects which might not appear to our constituents to be in conformity with the spirit of the resolutions of our meeting—whether in support of the scheme of Calcutta, or of any future proposal from your Committee—without first taking the ease of the Subscribers at a general meeting. I am requested with a view to our being better enabled to meet our constituents to ask of you the needful information as to your future plans.

I have, &c.

GEORGE NORTON,
Chairman of the Madras Steam Meeting.

Madras, 22d January, 1834.

TO GEORGE NORTON, ESQ.

Chairman of the Steam Committee, Madras.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, requesting to be informed of the future plans of the Bombay Steam Committee

As the chief points on which you desire in formation, however, are already comprised in my letters to you of the 22d and 31st ultimo, together with the copies of letters to this government which accompanied them, the Committee have only further to add that they have in no respect abandoned the principle they acted on when they commenced their operations; but on the contrary, still believe it will be found most conducive to the object in view; nor are they at all prepared to give up the plan of steaming direct between Bombay and Suez, which your Committee appear to imagine will become necessary in consequence of the course which has been taken at Calcutta, as they trust that assistance from England and the result of further experience in this country, will enable them to proceed with it in the manner they at first contemplated.

Having made arrangements for taking the utmost advantage possible of the approaching trips of the *Forbes* Steamer, if they should succeed, the Committee now propose to await the result; and leave it as a point for future consideration whether, when the Bengal funds are exhausted, they should not solicit to be allowed to run the *Hugh Lindsay* on the terms formerly offered, until the decision of the question of steam communication shall have been received from home, or adopt such other plan as circumstances and experience shall have rendered more expedient,

This course, as being the most prudent they could pursue in the situation in which they are placed, they trust will meet with your Committee's approval; but should there be any other which they deem more advisable, the Bombay Committee will be much gratified by a communication of your sentiments on the subject.

I have, &c.

G. ASHBURNER,
Sec. to the Bombay Steam Committee.

Bombay, 12th Feb. 1834.

TO GEORGE ASHBURNER ESQUIRE.

Secretary to the Bombay Steam Committee.

Sir,—1. I have the honor on behalf of the Madras Steam Navigation Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21st ultimo.*

2. My last letter of 22d ultimo will have sufficiently made you acquainted with the sentiments of our Committee, as regards the preference to be given to steaming from the port of Bombay, as a point of departure, and as regards the absence of any necessity, as it appears to us, for abandoning all further negociation with your Committee with a view to that course, rather than that now engaged in by the Bengal Committee from their own port as a point of departure and viâ Socotra.

3. That latter plan, however, having been definitively adopted by the Bengal Committee—at last by way of experiment—it remains to be considered whether such a resolution should preclude a junction of the funds of the three Presidencies, upon which point, before your Committee shall finally decide, it appears to our Committee expedient to offer a few observations to your attention, as suggested by the letter under reply—and the more so, as you look to the expression of our opinions in assistance of your determination. The conclusion you should come to on the whole subject will then fully prepare us for the General Meeting of our constituents which we propose to call.

4. There appears to us no doubt whatever, but that by the transit of a vessel from your port of Socotra (in case the plan of steaming by that course should be prosecuted) the packets will not only reach your own port from three weeks to a month earlier—but it is plain to us also that the packets might be distributed throughout India (as all general news necessarily must) a fortnight or three weeks earlier than they could be by being carried on from Socotra to Calcutta. We therefore presume that, in the result, if not immediately, it will appear advisable that not only your own packets and mails—but these or a greater part of them, for the other ports of India should be transferred to your vessel. If this assumption is well founded, it must demonstrably follow that it will be most expedient that, after ascertaining the period of departure of the Steamer from Calcutta, all letters should be sent via Bombay, as well as those from your port, to join the Steamer at Socotra.

5. In any such event the only question remaining will be, how far it may be advisable that the voyage from Socotra should be prosecuted to merely for the sake of Passengers and Cargo to Madras and Bengal. And on this question the interest of your Presidency will be in no way affected.

6. It appears to us, therefore, that, even allowing the correctness of your views as to the inexpediency of any steaming via Socotra, there is no obstacle to your agreeing to join your funds with those of Calcutta, in consideration of the whole fund being devoted to the common object of all three Presidencies as regards steaming up the Red Sea; provided only that the branch transit between Socotra and Bombay shall form part of the Scheme, and provided also that it shall be agreed that a separation of the packets shall take place on behalf of your Presidency and indeed of all others who may desire it, with a view to their despatch by such branch vessel. With respect to any transit of packets *from* or via Bombay to Socotra, that it appears to us, will naturally follow the future suggestion of expediency, and need not form the subject of preliminary arrangement.

7. It may possibly turn out, in the result, that, when once the funds are united, and the three Presidencies are directing their views to the common and most expedient course of establishing Steam Communication with England, the port of Bombay, as the joint of departure will be unanimously adopted. In that case, of course, your Committee will have no further cause for regret, except that the junction of the funds should not have been earlier, so as to have prevented such delay and expense as may be vainly incurred in the present project But should it appear, in the end, that the scheme now resolved by the Bengal Committee to be prosecuted is not only practicable, but also the most expedient, reference being had to the General interests of India at large, your Committee will, in that case have the same reason on all others to exult in the final success of the undertaking,

8. We submit these sentiments to your consideration, not more from the conviction of their being reasonable in themselves, than from an impression that no sacrifice of opinion, however well founded, is too great to ensure an unity of purpose throughout India in the grand object pursued at all three Presidencies with equal zeal.

9. I take this opportunity of sending a copy of the letter from the Chief Secretary of Government, to my address on the subject of opening the Straits of Mannar.

I have, &c.

GEORGE NORTON,
Chairman of the Madras Steam Meeting.

Madras, 7th February, 1834.

* The Bombay Committee's letter here referred to, was published in the Courier of the 25th ultimo.—

BOMBAY RACES.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY —FRIDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1834.

FIRST RACE.—The Bombay Cup value 100 Guineas according to it's conditions. Horses carrying 9st. 2 miles.

Capt. Morris's B. A. B. *Jupiter*, 9st. Walked over

SECOND RACE.—The Malet Stakes of £50 from the Fund, and 10 G. M. each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses to be handicapped by the Stewards. 3 miles.

Capt. Daly's ..	G. A. H. *Piaree*, 8st. 7lb	4
Capt. Jameson's	G. A. H. *Wild Duck*, 8st. 6lb.....	2
The Nizam's.....	G. A. H. *Stick to it*, 7st 12lb.....	3
Mr. Mant's.....	B. A. H. *Paganini*, 7st. 9lb.....	1

Time 6 m. 20 sec,

THIRD RACE.—A Pony Plate of Rupees 100 from the Fund, and 3 G. M. each Subscriber for all Ponies. Catch Weights. Heats 1½ mile.

Mr. Bacon's B. A. H. *Fiddlehead*. Walked over.

FOURTH RACE.—A plate for the Beaten Horses of the Season who have saved their distance in any Public Race. Rupees 300 from the Fund and 3 G. M. each Subscriber. Heats 2 miles, to be handicapped by the Stewards.

	Heats.	Time.
Mr. William's G. A. H. *Fitz Eustace*.....	1, 1.	....4, 18.
Mr. Bacon's C. A. H. *Shabbash*,.....	2, 2.	....4,24.

AHMEDABAD RACES.

2ND DAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1834.

1ST RACE—A Sweepstakes of 300 Rs. H. F., and 400 from the Fund, for all Horses which never won. Weight for Age. 2 mile. Heats.

Major Pulford, paid H. F.

Col. Litchfield names Mr. Vibart's C. A. H. Timekeeper.

Timekeeper walked over.

2ND RACE—A Plate of Rupees 400 from the Fund, and 150 Rs. each, for all Horses. 8st. 7lb. One mile. Heats.

Mr. Vibart's G. A. H. Postboy.....	Drawn
Capt. Fawcett's C. A. H. Lunatic.....	2 2
Mr. Vibart's G. A. H. Ringleader.....	3 3
Col. Litchfield's G. A. H. Dilemma.....	1 1

Time 1st ½ mile 58. 2nd ½ mile 59. 1, 57, 1st heat.
Time 1st ½ mile 58. 2nd ½ mile 59. 1, 57, 2nd heat.

3RD RACE—Civilian's Plate of Rupees 1,050, free for all Arabs, 8st. 4lb. One 3 miles. A subscription of 150 Rs. each to be added to the Plate. 3 Horses or no race.

Mr. Vibart's G. A. H. Ringleader.....	Drawn.
Mr. Vibart's G. A. H. Postboy.....	1
Col. Litchfield's C. A. H. Stand-bye.....	Drawn.
Mr. Bury's G. A. H. Conrad [Posted.]... ...	2
Time 1½ mile.....	3. 7.
½ mile.....	1. 3.
Last mile.....	2. 8.
	Total 6, 18.

3RD DAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1834.

1ST RACE—Give and Take of Rs. 300 from the Fund and 75 each Subscriber. 1½ mile. Heats. Weight for inches.

Col. Litchfield's G. A. H. Spectator, 9st 13lbs.
Mr. Bury's G. A. H. Conrad.
Spectator walked over.

2ND RACE—Spear Stakes for a Tankard value 300 Rs. from the Fund—surplus in specie—for all Horses that have taken 3 first spears during the season. 5 Rupees each subscriber, 1 mile Heat. To be sold for 600 Rupees, and closed 1st August 1833.

Mr. Black's G. A. H. Mocha.....	1 1
Mr. Henry's C. A. H. The Barber.....	2 2

1st mile 2,22. 2nd Mile 2 7.

Sweepstakes of 1,000 each for all Arab Horses. 8st. 7lbs. 2 miles.

No names drawn.

A Sweepstakes of 100 Rupees each to be handicapped by the stewards.

	st.	lbs.		
Mr. Vibart's Timekeeper...	9	0	C. A. H.	2
Mr. Black's Seadrift.....	8	5	B. A. G.	3
Mr. Bury's Blue Devil.....	8	3	G A. H.	1
Captain Fawcett's Candidate	8	0	B. A. H.	4

Time 4. 14.

4TH DAY.

1ST RACE—Ahmedabad Plate of 500 Rs. from the Fund, and 150 each for all Arab Horses, 9st., heats 2 miles. Maidens of the Season allowed 10 lbs.

Mr. Vibart's.....G. A. H. Postboy... ...	2 dr.
Col. Litchfield's. ...C. A. H. Stand-bye ..	1 1

Time 1st ½ mile.—1 3; 2nd 1 2½; 3rd 1 ½, 4th 1 5.
Total 4 11.

2ND RACE—A plate of 500 Rs. from the Fund and 150 each for all Horses, 8st. 4lbs. One 3 miles. The Winner to give 6 Doz. of Claret.

Major Pulford's ...G. A. H. Blue Devil	3.
Mr. Vibart's.....C. A. H. Timekeeper.....	...2.
Mr. Black's.....B. A. G. Seadrift	1.

Time 8—31. The last mile run in 2 2½.

3RD RACE—A Cup value 1,0 0 Rs. presented by Messrs. Williams and Grant, free for all Arabs. 8st. 10lbs. Horses that never started previous to the ensuing Baroda Meeting allowed 10lbs. Heats 1¾ miles.

Mr. Vibart's.....G. A. H. Ringleader	1 1
Major Pulford's...C. A. H. Lunatic	.....4 dr.
Mr. Bury's G. A. H. Conrad	.....3 3
Col. Litchfield's...G. A. H. Dilemma	2 2

Time 1st Heat 3 35. 2nd Heat 3 37. 2nd heat won by a nose.

T. D. FALLON,
Actg. Sec

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Huron..... ...	10th March...	Liverpool..	No where.
Severn.....	25th Feb. ...	Falmouth ..	St. Helena.
Duncan.....	20th March...	London.. ...	No where.
Columbia.....	All ditto.....	Liverpool...	Uncertain.
Isabella.....	Uncertain ...	Mauritius ..	Ditto.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. Remittable Loan.....	135	136
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	109	110
321. *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108	109
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class.	107	108
Second five per cent Loan.....	107	111
Third five per cent. Loan.....	110	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	106	106
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	102	103
Bills at 6 months sight.....	1 9	1 10
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222	
Sovereigns each.....	11½	

HIGH WATER TABLE.—22nd FEBRUARY, 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday.....	10 04	10 24
Sunday.....	10 41	10 59
Monday.....	11 17	11 35
Tuesday.....	11 53	0 10
Wednesday.....	0 15	0 32
Thursday.....	0 39	0 57
Friday.....	1 17	1 38

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Gaisford, Artillery, from Ahmednuggur.
Col. Lechmere Russell, Comdt. of Artillery, from Poonah.
Capt. R. Mignan, European Regt. from the Neilgherries.
Capt. Thornton, 19th Regt. N. I. from Malligaum.
Capt. Sandwith, 8th Regt. N. I. from Nugger.
Ensign Wyllie, do. do. from do.
Major J. Keith, Deputy Adjutant General, from the Neilgherries.
Ensign J. C. Wright, 9th Regt. N. I. from Ahmednugger.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign Godfrey, European Regt. to Poonah.
Ensign Pilfold, Queen's Royals, to do.
Lieut. Wenn, Marine Battalion, to do.
Lieut. Skinner, 9th Regt. N. I. to England.
Capt. Mignan, European Regt. to Poonah.
Ensign Minster, 11th Regt. N. I. to Khandallah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE,

At St. Thomas's Church, on Tuesday morning, the 18th inst. by the Revd. Henry Jeffreys, A. M. Senior Chaplain,—Adam Dixon, Esq. commander of the Ship Severn, to Mary Charlotte, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Fallon, of the H. C. S.

DEATH,

At Sholapoor, on the 1st instant, after a few days illness, of Jungle Fever, and sincerely lamented by a numerous circle of friends, John Lindally Cameron, Esq. Civil Surgeon at that Station.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 18th. Ship Ospray, James Salmon, Master, from Greenock 16th October, 1833.

" Do. Arab Grab Brig Fathel Kurrim, Hajee Mahomed, Nacquedah, from Bussorah.

" 19th. The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Tigris, Lieutenant Chas. Wells, in charge, from the Red Sea. Left Mocha 1st. January. Touched at Maculla.

Passengers.—Lieutenant E. Wybard I. Navy, Mr. W. S. Taylor, Turkee Bel Maz, late Governor of Mocha and nine followers.

DEPARTURE.

19th. Barque Egyptian, William Lilburn, Master, to London.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Melville,
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR, Tigris.
FREE TRADERS,——Severn, Columbia, Huron, William Rodgers, Duncan Gibb, Eliza, and Ospray.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Discovery, Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Attetoor Rehimon, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Fort William, Isabella, Ann, George Cruttenden, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, and Asia Felix.
FRENCH SHIP.—Corra Nelly.
BRAZILIAN.—Amizade.
PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza.
H. H. THE IMAUM'S SHIP Caroline, Nazereth.
ARAB. Fattel Kurrim, and Nazareth.

VESSEL LOADING.

Severn, for Falmouth.
Dadaloy, for the Malay Coast.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, for Siam.
Attetoor Rahimon, for Penang.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1834.

The H. C. Brig *Tigris* arrived on Wednesday last from Mocha the 1st. of February, bringing accounts of the capture of that town by a powerful tribe of Bedowins in the pay of Mahomed Ali.—We gather the following particulars of the event from some late letters which have been received by this vessel.—It appears that since the revolt of the Turks in the pay of the Pacha of Egypt, at the commencement of the war between him and the Sultan, nothing has been done to regain possession of Mocha until lately. The Pacha however at last induced Ali bin Magettah, a powerful Bedowin chief to proceed against it. This man received 20,000 dollars for the assistance he was to afford, and led 15,000 followers to attack the place, which was defended by Turkee bel Maz, and 400 Turks and Arabs. Upon arriving before it on the 9th December, skirmishing commenced, and one or two unsuccessful assaults were made between that period and the 13th., when, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the place was taken by storm. The loss on the side of the Bedowins amounted to between three and four hundred men. On that of the Turks it was about 40.

On retreating from the forts, which they appear to have defended with considerable bravery, the latter threw themselves into some open boats and pushed from the shore, but, being without either sails or oars, were drifting to sea under the influence of a strong gale, and would in all probability have perished. In this situation however the boats of the *Tigris* and *Benares* were sent to their assistance, and 126 of them were saved and carried on board those vessels, among whom were Turkee bel Maz, and some of his principal officers. These people on the following day were demanded by the Bedowin chief; but having claimed the protection of the British flag, as servants of the Grand Seignior, under whose orders they proved they had acted, by producing a firman, the demand was not complied with. Since then, some of them have proceeded to Muscat; but Turkee bel Maz and five or six followers were allowed to remain on board the *Tigris*, and have arrived here in that vessel.

The Bedowins, after gaining possession of Mocha, completely sacked the town, and removed or destroyed the furniture in the Residency. They then gave the place over to an Arab chief for 4,000 dollars, and marched against Hodeida, which it was understood would be surrendered upon their appearing before it. Should this be the case, they stated that their intention was to return immediately to their own territories, which are in Geesan, and 500 from Mocha, about 200 miles from Arabia.

The following extract of a letter, with which we have been favored, from a gentleman at Mocha on his way home, affords some further particulars of the capture of the town.

Mocha, 31st December, 1833.

"Our visit to Maculla, and subsequently here, afforded me an opportunity of judging of the character of the Bedowin Arabs, in a manner I was not prepared to expect. Four months previously to our arrival at the former place 60 men had fallen in a contention between four brothers for supremacy, and the wretched town was then full of armed barbarians.

On arrival here we had the mortification to find the town had been taken by assault by a powerful Arab Chief named Ali Ben Magettal, acting for a reward of 20,000 dollars given him by Mahomed Ali. The town was given up to plunder for five days, and cleared in a manner that would have done credit to the French.

—Turkee bel Maz, the ci-devant Governor here had a narrow escape. He was picked up by the boats of the Tigris drifting to Sea without an oar.—8,000 Rs. are offered for his head by the Pasha, but you may see it on his shoulders at Bombay where the Tigris conveys him in the morning. The official despatch will no doubt be published and give you all the particulars of the *lute*, and total removal of property from Mocha. The women were all stripped of their clothes and ornaments, and then to the number of 3,000 driven to the Arab camp, which broke up and returned to the desert some time after the plunder of the town."

We have published in a preceding column a burlesque on some remarks which have lately been made regarding the filling up of the Harbour. We must observe however that it matters little whether they be correct or not, as they can do no harm and may be of much service; for it is not impossible that they may lead to the construction of the long-wished-for Colaba causeway.

Our readers will find some additional correspondence in to-day's paper relative to the Steam Fund. From this it will be seen that the Steam Committee here propose to await the result of the first trip of the *Forbes* before they take any steps which can compromise their constituents.

A rather sharp encounter appears to have taken place between the Police and some thieves on Thursday night, which ended in one of the latter being killed. The following particulars of the affair, have been communicated to us, and may be relied on as correct. A few more occurrences of the same kind, there can be no doubt, would do much to stop the system of plunder which has hitherto been carried on in the island.

"Between two and three o'clock on Friday morning, as two police peons were passing near the office's lines of the 11th regiment N. I. they observed three or four men whom they challenged, and who answered them by a volley of stones. The peons upon this followed them down to the beach, where they found they had the speed of them. One, however, who was carrying a heavy box could not run so fast as the rest, and was cut down just as he was climbing over a fence at the back of Mr. Ball's compound. The man received a wound on his hand, and another on his shoulder without effect, but a third, very nearly severed his head from his body. He was then found to have been carrying a chest of surgical instruments of some value, and which in the morning was recognised by Dr. Heddle, from whom it had been stolen during the night. Three of this gentleman's hamauls were afterwards brought to the corpse, in which they recognised the remains of their master's fourth bearer, whom they said had left them the previous night, on the plea of joining their master in the fort.—The police peons were part of the new levy from Ahmedabad, who may have been remarked accoutred with bows and arrows.—These are all the particulars which have yet transpired, but an Inquest is sitting on the body, and a more complete account of the affair will be published in the next *Courier*. The deceased was a Malabar Hamaul."

Some further extracts will be found below from the London papers we have received by the *Ospray*. The news they afford, is, comparatively speaking, of little importance. But by a portscript in a Glasgow paper, with which we have been favored, of the 15th of October, containing intelligence from London up to the evening of the 12th, it would appear that reports had been circulated very generally in the city throughout that day, of insurrections having broken out in various parts of Spain in favor of Don Carlos; and it was generally considered that that country, if not actually in a state of civil war, was on the eve of one. Whether the commotions it may be thrown into will affect the rest of Europe seems to have been the only point that remained doubtful. For, though it appears on the one hand that a determination has been expressed by the great powers, and especially by France and England, against foreign interference of any kind in its affairs, yet on the other, the position of Don Miguel's army, and the probability of its being carried to aid his brother-in-law in Spain, may render it absolutely necessary to despatch a French force to counteract its movements; and a large one was actually assembling in the south of France for this purpose.—This circumstance seems to have depressed the British funds considerably, which a month or two ago were quoted at 91 and upwards, but we observe by the last accounts are under 87.

In our extra on Tuesday we gave a short account of the revenue for the quarter ending on the 10th of October. This exhibited a decrease of £253,276, which appears to have been rather unexpected. But such is the art with which even matters of fact, connected with finance, are mistified by writers for opposite parties, that it is by no means easy to decide what the cause really is of the reduction that has taken place. We have given below, however, the remarks of the principal Whig and Tory journals on this point, and leave our readers to form their own conclusions from them.

The only other event of any importance communicated in the late papers is the safe arrival of Capt. Ross and his companions, which we have already noticed. Some further particulars however regarding it will be found below. We see it conjectured in the *Glasgow Courier* that the party must have penetrated to the North Pole from having reached the precise spot which they intended to arrive at when they commenced their undertaking. But we doubt extremely whether there is sufficient to warrant this; for Capt. Ross, if he had performed it, would undoubtedly have communicated the extraordinary feat to some of the gentlemen who saw him at Peterhead.

CALCUTTA.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The Right Honorable the Lord WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK, *Governor General of India, &c. &c. &c.*

The respectful Address of the Subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund for promoting Steam Communication with England, in pursuance of resolutions voted unanimously at a general meeting of the Subscribers, assembled in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 7th January, 1834.

May it please your Lordship,—We the subscribers to "The New Bengal Steam Fund for the promotion of steam communication with England," beg leave respectfully to present to your Lordship our sincere and most grateful acknowledgments in our own name and in that of all India for your most opportune and effective patronage and support. We are entirely convinced that without your powerful aid, all the efforts of the several steam committees in this most important but difficult enterprise, must have failed. But we are equally confident that with that generous and wise succour which your Lordship is good enough to lend us, we shall not only accomplish the temporary intercourse of the present year, which may be termed a year of experiment, but also establish the adequate and permanent communication to which all our labours are ultimately directed, and which will unite the several parts of this immense country with the seat of arts and science and moral virtue in Europe.

We lament indeed the misunderstandings which have for a moment interrupted the harmony of the several Committees in the distant parts of India, but these have in fact only arisen from zeal for the great object, and have been entirely confined to the question of the temporary and experimental communication, where differences of opinion were almost sure to spring from the very difficulties of the design, and the objections to which all untried projects are open.

How completely the committee of this Presidency have sought, and now seek, union and peace, is testified we trust, by all our proceedings, and is especially proved by a distinct resolution of our general meeting.

In the meantime these misconceptions have had one fortunate result, the immediate attempt of that enlarged and adequate plan of Steam Communication, which would have been postponed perhaps for an indefinite period if the first narrow and more economical and simple project had met with no accidental obstructions. Nor do we doubt, my Lord, that as soon as the success of the whole permanent measure, (the experimental one must of course be subject to uncertainties,) shall, under your Lordship's auspices, have become apparent, the transient varieties in judgment will be forgotten, and nothing be retained but the solid good of harmonious co-operation in sustaining and improving one of the most astonishing means of international intercourse which the discoveries of science have ever, through the blessing of providence, conveyed to mankind.

We rely with entire confidence on your Lordship's enlightened judgment and generous sympathy with the feelings of the whole Indian community, for the continuance of that aid and protection to which our infant design must still be so much indebted, and which we shall endeavour to merit by the firm, mature and conciliatory spirit of all our proceedings. And we cannot but congratulate your Lordship as well as our countrymen and the natives of British India on the singular felicity of this incalculably valuable project having received as the guarantee of its success the enlightened and powerful concurrence of your Lordship, and that at the very moment when all the other measures of your administration for the good of India and all the prospective benefits which the New Charter presents to your benevolent enterprise, would be crippled and incomplete unless the means of rapid communication with the mother country crowned those efforts and afforded the opportunity of carrying them out to the highest measure of success

Signed in name and by appointment of the meeting,
J. P. GRANT, *Chairman.*

To the Honorable Sir J. P. Grant and the Subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund for the promotion of Steam Communication with England.

Gentlemen,—For the kind and complimentary address which you have now presented to me, I beg to return you my sincere thanks.

In co-operating with you to the extent I have already gone towards the establishment of communication by steam between Great Britain and India, I felt that was only discharging my duty, and, though I cannot therefore claim for myself the degree of credit which you have been pleased to ascribe to me on this occasion, yet I can assure you that I do not the less value this mark of your approbation.

You have alluded to a want of harmony in the proceedings of the Committees formed at the different presidencies for the formation of this grand undertaking. It would certainly have been better, had the same unanimity prevailed with regard to the means as to the end; but you have, I think, satisfactorily accounted for the difference of opinion which has arisen.

I have taken a deep interest in the discussion and correspondence which have been published from the first agitation of this subject—and as regards the community on this side of India, I have no hesitation in affirming my belief that a singleness of purpose has prevailed which excluded every other consideration but that of effecting the object which was universally desired in the manner which should afford the most general satisfaction; while, as regards the Bombay Committee, they no doubt have been actuated by the same earnest desire to carry into execution that design which according to their honest conviction, was the most expedient; and I need not state my decided opinion as well as anxious desire, that in the event of the communication taking place from Calcutta to Suez, the interests of Bombay and Western India should be equally considered with those of the other Presidencies.

You conclude your address by expressing a confident hope that I may continue to extend the aid of Government to the object of your solicitude. On this point I can only say that knowing as I do the ardent interest which is felt by the Honorable the Court of Directors in every undertaking which is calculated to benefit this country, and deeply impressed with the great national importance of the present object, I shall not hesitate in becoming the earnest advocate of any such plan as may be free from those serious objections on the score of expense which have hitherto interfered with its accomplishment, and may hold out a fair prospect of establishing the communication on a comprehensive and durable basis.

I have the honor to be Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. C. BENTINCK.

Calcutta, January 30, 1834.

The *Cernéen* of the 20th of December reached us to-day. We do not find in it any trace of the issue of the prosecutions against its Editor; but a vague allusion is made to rumours of important changes in the Supreme Court, upon which subject the *India Gazette* has the following:

"According to the last accounts, it was reported that Mr. Reddie, the judge in the lower Court, had written officially to the Governor, stating that by the ministerial despatch censuring the Chief Judge and his associates for having omitted in the new Criminal Code the articles which would have condemned the proceedings of June and July 1832 as treason, the present judges of the Supreme Court should be considered as accomplices and incapable of trying the prisoners. He is said in consequence to have proposed in their stead Mr. Jeremie as President, and himself as Vice-President; *i. e.* he who as prosecutor has demanded sentence of death is now to sit in judgment and pronounce the sentence! The enormity of this needs no comment, and we can only hope that it is one of the inventions of Mr. Jeremie's enemies."

The severe penalties to which Captain Worthington has been subjected at Mauritius for acts involving no moral culpability, and we really believe, no intention in the one case to commit a breach of the revenue laws even in the matter of form, nor in the other a breach of respect to the local authorities, have roused in Calcutta a mixed feeling of sympathy and indignation—sympathy for an honest man suffering in his person and his purse for constructive faults, which, to a sailor unlearned in the law, will have been regarded as but imaginary offences—indignation, that in a case in which a discretion existed to remit a heavy custom-house fine, far too severe for the occasion, that discretion was not used, and no allowance was made either for the irritation which the punishment produced, or the common notion of a sailor that he might do what he pleased with a printed newspaper, and could not be responsible for what it might contain in its Editorial remarks. Every one feels that such rigorous treatment would not have pursued the same conduct here. A letter to the Sheriff is now in circulation, bearing already between thirty and forty signature, chiefly of Mercantile men, requesting him to call a Meeting in the Town Hall to take the subject into consideration under the following heads—It may be proper to show the sense of the Indian Community, but our own opinion is that the conduct of the Mauritius Government will be disapproved, and that the fine of £100 will be remitted by the Authorities in England.

First, To express the personal sympathy of the inhabitants of Calcutta, with Captain Worthington, under his unmerited losses and sufferings, their cordial respect for his upright and honorable character, and their detestation of the official and legal persecution of which he has been made the victim.

Second, To offer, if it shall be acceptable to him, the aid of a public subscription to save him from pecuniary loss to the extent of the fine he has paid and the legal expences he has incurred.

Third, To petition the Authorities in England to take into their serious consideration the conduct and proceedings of the Authorites in the Island of Mauritius towards Captain Worthington, as tending to destroy the confidence of Merchants, Ship-owners and Ship-masters, and of all others trading with, resorting to, or residing in the Mauritius, in the purity and impartiality of the Customs Department of the Government of that Island, and as tending also to deprive them altogether of the exercise of the right of appeal against acts of abuse, injustice and oppression.—*Calcutta Courier, Feb.* 6.

Files of the *Cernéèn* to the 3d December and of the *Mauricien* to the 25th November reached us yesterday. The Editor of the *Cernéen* has been summoned twice before the correctional police for two articles in that paper and has already been twice condemned in the Court of first instance. Against one of these decisions by which he was sentenced to pay a fine of 500 dollars and to suffer six months' imprisonment, he had appealed to the Supreme Court. The pleadings which occupied the Court during the greater part of two hearings of eight hours each, are reported at great length, having been taken down in short hand: but the result is not yet given.

Our readers are aware that we have been far from approving of the opinions or even of the tone of the *Cernéen*, but still less do we approve of the undignified warfare the Mauritius government is now waging against the press of that Colony. They have a clause it appears in the press laws, the idea of which must surely have been borrowed from Governor Adam's Regulation, making writings calculated "to bring the government into hatred and contempt," liable to the penalty of a year's imprisonment and a fine of £100! And then it is added in the true spirit of the said regulation, almost in its words, that this rule does not at all abridge the right of discussion and censure of the acts of government! What a mockery! When will our colonial rulers learn the salutary truth that government can only be brought into contempt by their *own acts*; not by strictures upon them however unmeasured? We are extremely sorry to see the present Mauritius government placing itself in an attitude which must create a reaction against it. It had right on its side in the first instance, and in all it disposi- tions for the maintenance of order and to enforce obedience to the laws against those who seemed prepared to resort to any violence rather than submit to regulations for the improvement of the condition of their slaves it had the support of all unprejudiced men: but it was not necessary to this purpose, and especially at this time to wage war against opinions and the press; and in doing so the government must forfeit the respect of every man who values the freedom of either.

Another subject of discussion in the Mauritius papers before us, is that of an ordonnance giving a monopoly of the printing of the government regulations to the Mauritius press; as to the illegality of which it would seem that both the *Mauricien* and the *Cernéen* are agreed.

In reference to the affair of Captain Worthington we find the following remarks: after the mention of his sentence:—

"Captain Worthington was immediately made prisoner. Our Indian and foreign subscribers will not be astonished at our abstaining from all reflections on the subject. The *Cernéen* itself has four prosecutions against is to sustain; and above all the new law which subjects the press to the jurisdiction of the correctional police, places it in so false a position, and renders the limits of its liberty so uncertain, that it is better we should observe silence until after the pending judgments are pronounced, we shall see whether, while professing only to desire to put down the *abuse* of the press, they do not proceed to nullify the *use*; meanwhile it is right to remind our distant readers, if indeed it can have escaped their sagacity, that they need not any longer expect in this journal as before, the exact expression of the moral and political state of the country. There are many things of which we can no longer speak; and thus thick clouds will hide from them the truth. We are under the necessity of referring them meanwhile to the entertainment which the recitals of travellers and the correspondence of merchants may afford them."

We should not be disposed to admit that the *Cernéen* ever had expressed the exact moral and political feeling of the colony: but the government is adopting a course which will assuredly soon unite all colonists, out of the pale of the official circle, against it.—*Bengal Harkaru, February* 6.

DELHI.

Extract of a letter from Mohen Lal (formerly a student of the Delhi college) to Captain Wade, dated Candahar, 26th November, 1833

I had the greatest pleasure in transmitting a letter to you from Mished which I trust has met your approbation. We are exceedingly delighted to receive your obliging epistle with a large bundle of newspapers. The hasty departure of Suleiman prevents me from writing you a full account of my progress thro' these wonderful regions, but I hope to let you know another time. My conduct thro' this journey will be well known to you by the explanation of Dr. Gerard. I wish I could be in your presence and tell you how I have behaved according to circumstances. My demeanour was satisfactory to every man whom we met.

The city of Candahar is not worthy of notice, there

India should be removed. In this measure, there are undoubtedly very great advantages. The chief advantage is, I think, the improvement which the minds of our native subjects may be expected to derive from free intercourse with people far advanced beyond themselves in intellectual cultivation. I cannot, deny however, that the advantages of this great change are attended with some danger.

The danger is that the new comers belonging to the ruling nation, resembling in colour, in language, in manners, those who hold supreme military and political power, and differing in all these respects from the great mass of the population, may consider themselves as a superior class, and may trample on the indigenous race. Hitherto there have been strong restraints on Europeans resident in India. Licenses were not easily obtained. Those residents who were in the service of the Company had obvious motives for conducting themselves with propriety. If they incurred the serious displeasure of the Government, their hopes of promotion were blighted. Even those who were not in the public service, were subject to the formidable power which the Government possessed of banishing them at its pleasure.

The license of the Government will now no longer be necessary to persons who desire to reside in the settled provinces of India. The power of arbitrary deportation is withdrawn. Unless, therefore, we mean to leave the natives exposed to the tyranny and insolence of every profligate adventurer who may visit the East, we must place the European under the same power which legislates for the Hindoo. No man loves political freedom more than I. But a privilege enjoyed by a few individuals in the minds of a vast population who do not enjoy it, ought not to be called freedom. It is tyranny. In the West Indies I have not the least doubt that the existence of the Trial by Jury and of Legislative Assemblies, has tended to make the condition of the slaves worse than it would otherwise have been. Or, to go to India itself for an instance, though I fully believe that a mild penal code is better than a severe penal code, the worst of all systems was surely that of having a mild code for the Brahmins, who sprang from the head of the Creator, while there was a severe code for the Sudras, who sprang from his feet. India has suffered enough already from the distinction of castes, and from the deeply rooted prejudices which those distinctions have engendered. God forbid that we should inflict on her the curse of a new caste, that we should send her a new breed of Brahmins, authorised to treat all the native population as Parias.

With a view to the prevention of this evil, we propose to give the supreme Government the power of legislating for Europeans as well as for natives. We propose that the regulations of the Government shall bind the King's Court as they bind all other Courts, and that registration by the judges of the King's Court shall no longer be necessary to give validity to those regulations within the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

I could scarcely, Sir, believe my ears when I heard this part of our plan condemned in another place. I should have thought, it would have been received with peculiar favour in that quarter where it has met with most severe condemnation. What, at present, is the case? If the Supreme Court and the Government differ on a question of jurisdiction, or of legislation, within the towns which are the seats of Government, there is absolutely no umpire but the Imperial Parliament. The device of putting one wild elephant between two tame ones was ingenious; but it may not always be practicable. Suppose a tame elephant between two wild ones, or suppose, that the whole herd should run wild together. The thing is not without example. And is it not most unjust and ridiculous that on one side of a ditch the edict of the Governor General should have the force of law, and that on the other side it should be of no effect unless registered by the Judges of the Supreme Court? If the registration be a security for good legislation, we are bound to give that security to all classes of our subjects. If the registration, why require it? Why give it to a million of them, and withhold it from the other ninety-nine millions? Is the system good? Extend it. Is it bad? Abolish it. But in the name of common sense do not leave it as it is. It is as absurd as our old law of sanctuary. The system of imprisonment for debt may be good or bad. But no man in his senses can approve of the ancient system under which a debtor who might be arrested in Fleet Street was safe as soon as he had scampered into Whitefriars. Just in the same way, doubts may fairly be entertained about the expediency of allowing four or five persons to make laws for India; but to allow them to make laws for all India without the Mahratta ditch, and to except Calcutta, is the height of absurdity.

I say, therefore, either enlarge the power of the Supreme Court and give it a general veto on laws, or enlarge the power of the Government, and make its regulations binding on all Courts without distinction. The former course no person has ventured to propose. To the latter course objections have been made,—but objections which to me, I must own, seem altogether frivolous. It is acknowledged, that of late years inconvenience has arisen from the relation in which the Supreme Court stands to the Government. But, it is said, that Court was originally instituted for the protection of natives against Europeans. The wise course would, therefore, be to restore its original character.

Now, Sir, the fact is, that the Supreme Court has never been so mischievous as during the fist ten years of its power, or so respectable as it has lately been. Every body who knows anything of its early history knows that for a considerable time after its institution, it was the terror of Bengal, the scourge of native informants, the screen of European delinquents, a convenient tool of the Government for all purposes of evil, an insurmountable obstacle to the Government in all undertakings for the public good;—that its proceedings were made up of pedantry, cruelty, and corruption;—that its dispute with the Government were at one time on the point of breaking up the whole fabric of society; and that a convulsion was averted only by the dexterous policy of Warren Hastings, who at last bought off the opposition of the Chief Justice for 8000*l.* a year. It is notorious, that while the Supreme Court opposed Hastings in all his best measures, it was a thorough-going accomplice in his worst—that it took part in the most scandalous of those proceedings which fifty years ago roused the indignation of Parliament and of the country—that it assisted in the spoliation of the princesses of Oude—that it passed sentence of death on Nundcomar. And this is the Court which we are to restore from its present state of degeneracy to its original purity. This is the protection which we are to give to the natives against the Europeans. Sir, so far it is from being true that the character of the Supreme Court has deteriorated, that it has perhaps improved more than any other institution in India. But the evil lies deep in the nature of the institution itself. The Judges have in our time deserved the greatest respect. Their judgment and integrity has done much to mitigate the vices of the system. The worst charge that can be brought against any of them is that of pertinacity—disinterested, conscientious, pertinacity—in error. The real evil is in the state of the law. You have two supreme powers in India. There is no arbitrator except a Legislature ten thousand miles off. Such a system is in the face of it an absurdity in politics. My wonder is, not that this system has several times been on the point of producing fatal consequences to the peace and resources of India, these, I think, are the words in which Warren Hastings describes the effect of the contest between his Government and the Judge—but that it has not actually produced such consequences. The most distinguished members of the Indian Government—the most distinguished Judges of the Supreme Court—call upon you to reform this system. Sir Charles Metcalfe, Sir Charles Grey, represent with equal urgency the expediency of having one single paramount council armed with legislative power. The admission of Europeans to India renders it absolutely necessary not to delay our decision. The effect of that admission would be to raise a hundred questions—to produce a hundred contests between the council and the judicature. The Government would be paralysed at the precise moment at which all its energy was required. While the two equal powers were acting in opposite directions, the whole machine of the state would stand still. The Europeans would be uncontrolled; the natives would be unprotected. The consequences I will not pretend to foresee. Every thing beyond is darkness and confusion.

Having given to the Government supreme legislative power, we next propose to give to it for a time the assistance of a Commission for the purpose of digesting and reforming the laws of India, so that those laws may, as soon as possible, be formed into a code. Gentlemen of whom I wish to speak with the highest respect, have expressed a doubt whether India be at present in a fit state to receive a benefit which is not yet enjoyed by this free and highly civilized country. Sir, I can allow to this argument very little weight beyond that which it derives from the personal authority of those who use it. For in the first place, our freedom and our high civilization render this improvement, desirable as it must always be, less indispensably necessary to us than our Indian subjects: and in the next place our freedom and civilization, I fear, render it far more difficult for us to obtain this benefit for ourselves than to bestow it on them.

I believe that no country ever stood so much in need of a code of laws as India, and I believe also that there never was a country in which the want might so easily be supplied. I said that there was many points of analogy between the state of that country after the fall of the Mogul power, and the state of Europe after the fall of the Roman empire. In one respect the analogy is very striking. As in Europe then, so in India now, there are several systems of law widely differing from each other, but co-existing and co-equal. The indigenous population has its own laws. Each of the successive races of conquerors has brought with it its own peculiar jurisprudence: the Mussulman his Koran and its innumerable commentators—the Englishman his Statute-Book, and his Term Reports. As there were established in Italy, at one and the same time, the Roman law, the Lombard law, the Ripuarian law, the Bavarian law, and the Salic law, so we have now in our Eastern empire, Hindoo law, Mahometan law, Parsee law, English law perpetually mingling with each other and disturbing each other; varying with the person, varying with the place. In one and the same cause the process and pleading are in the fashion of one nation, the judgment is according to the laws of another, issue is evolved according to the rules of Westminster, and decided according to those of Benares. The only Mahometan book in the nature of a code is the Koran;—the only Hindoo book the Institutes. Every body who knows those books, knows that they provide for a very small part of the cases which must arise is every community. All beyond them is comment and tradition. Our regulations in civil matters do not define rights; they merely establish remedies. If a point of Hindoo Law arises, the Judge calls on the Pundit for an opinion. If a point of Mahometan law arises, the Judge applies to the Cauzee. What the integrity of these functionaries is we may learn from Sir William Jones. That eminent man declared, that he could not answer it to his conscience to decide any point of law on the faith of a Hindoo expositor. Sir Thomas Strange confirms this declaration. Even if there were no suspicion of corruption on the part of the interpreters of the law, the science which they profess is in such a state of confusion that no reliance can be placed on their answers. Sir Francis Macnaghten tells us, that it is a delusion to fancy that there is any known and fixed law under which the Hindoo people live; that texts may be produced on any side of any question; that expositors equal in authority perpetually contradict each other; that the obsolete law is perpetually confounded with the law actually in force, and that the first lesson to be impressed on a functionary who has to administer Hindoo law is, that it is vain to think of extracting certainty from the books of the jurists. The consequence is that in practice the decisions of the tribunals are altogether arbitrary. What is administered is not law, but a kind of rude and capricious equity. I asked an able and excellent Judge lately returned from India how one of our Zillah Courts would decide several legal questions of great importance—questions not involving considerations of religion or of caste—mere questions of commercial law. He told me, that it was a mere lottery. He knew how he should himself decide them. But he knew nothing more. I asked a most distinguished civil servant of the Company, with reference to the clause in this Act abolishing slavery whether at present if a dancing girl ran away from her master, the Judge would force her to go back. "Some Judges" he said, "send a girl back; others set her at liberty. The whole is a mere matter of chance. Every thing depends on the temper of the individual judge."

Even in this country, we have had complaints of judge made law; even this country, where the standard of morality is higher than in almost any other part of the world—where, during several generations not one depositary of our legal traditions has incurred the suspicion of personal corruption—where there are popular institutions—where every decision is watched by a shrewd and learned audience—where there is an intelligent and observant public—where every remarkable case is fully reported in a hundred newspapers—where, in short, there is everything which can mitigate the evils of such a system. But judge-made law, where there is an absolute government and a lax morality—where there is no bar and no public—is a course and a scandal not to be endured. It is meet that the Magistrate should know what law he is to ad-

minister—that the subject should know under what law he is to live. We do not mean that all the people of India should live under the same law: far from it; there is not a word in the Bill—there was not a word in my right hon friend's speech—susceptible of such an interpretation. We know how desirable that object is; but we also know that it is unattainable. We know that respect must be paid to feelings generated by differences of religion, of nation, and of caste. Much, I am persuaded, may be done to assimilate the different systems of law without wounding those feelings. But, whether we assimilate those systems or not, let us ascertain them, let us digest them. We propose no rash innovation; we wish to give no shock to the prejudices of any part of our subjects. Our principle is simply this—uniformity where you can have it—diversity where you must have it—but in all cases certainty.

As I believe that India stands more in need of a code than any other country in the world, I believe also that there is no country on which that great benefit can more easily be conferred. A code is almost the only blessing—perhaps it is the only blessing which absolute governments are better fitted to confer on a nation than popular governments. The work of digesting a vast and artificial system of unwritten jurisprudence, is far more easily performed, and far better performed by few minds than by many—by a Napoleon than by a Chamber of Deputies and a Chamber of Peers—by a government like that of Prussia or Denmark, than by a government like that of England. A quiet knot of two or three veteran jurists is an infinitely better machinery for such a purpose than a large popular assembly divided, as such assemblies almost always are, into adverse factions. This seems to me, therefore, to be precisely that point of time at which the advantage of a complete written code of laws may most easily be conferred on India. It is a work which cannot be well performed in an age of barbarism—which cannot without great difficulty be performed in an age of freedom. It is the work which especially belongs to a government like that of India—to an enlightened and paternal despotism.

I have detained the House so long, Sir, that I will defer what I had to say on some parts of this measure—important parts, indeed, but far less important, as I think, than those to which I have adverted, till we are in Committee. There is, however, one part of the Bill on which, after what has recently passed elsewhere, I feel myself irresistibly impelled to say a few words. I allude to that wise, that benevolent, that noble clause, which enacts that no native of our Indian empire shall, by reason of his colour, his descent, or his religion, be incapable of holding office. At the risk of being called by that nickname which is regarded as the most opprobrious of all nicknames, by men of selfish hearts and contracted minds—at the risk of being called a philosopher—I must say that, to the last day of my life, I shall be proud of having been one of those who assisted in the framing of the Bill which contains that clause. We are told that the time can never come when the natives of India can be admitted to high civil and military offices. We are told that this is the condition on which we hold our power. Are we told, that we are bound to confer on our subjects every benefit which they are capable of enjoying?—no—which it is in our power to confer on them?—no—but which we can confer on them without hazard to our own domination. Against that proposition I solemnly protest as inconsistent alike with sound policy and sound morality.

I am far, very far, from wishing to proceed hastily in this most delicate matter. I feel that, for the good of India itself, the admission of natives to high office must be effected by slow degrees. But that, when the fulness of time is come, when the interest of India requires the change, we ought to refuse to make that change lest we should endanger our own power;—this is a doctrine which I cannot think of without indignation. Governments, lik men, may buy existence too dear. "Propter vitam vivendi perdere causes," is a despicable policy either in individuals or in states. In the present case, such a policy would be not only despicable, but absurd. The mere extent of empire is not necessarily an advantage. To many governments it has been cumbersome; to some it has been pernicious. It will be allowed by every statesman of our time, that the prosperity of a community is made up of the prosperity of those who compose the community, and that it is the most childish ambition to covet dominion which adds to no man's comfort or security. To the great trading nation, to the great manufacturing nation no progress which any portion of the human race can make in knowledge, in taste for the conveniences of life, or in the wealth by which those conveniences are produced, can be matter of indifference. It is scarcely possible to calculate the benefits which we might derive from the diffusion of European civilisation among the vast population of the East. It would be, on the most selfish view of the case, far better for us that the people of India were well governed and independent of us, than ill governed and subject to us—that they were ruled by their own kings, but wearing our broad cloth, and working with our cutlery, than that they were performing their salams to English collectors and English Magistrates, but too ignorant to value, or too poor to buy, English manufactures. To trade with civilized men is infinitely more profitable than to govern savages. That would, indeed, be a doting wisdom, which in order that India might remain a dependency, would make it an useless and costly dependency—would keep a hundred millions of men from being our customers. in order that they might continue to be our slaves.

It was, as Bernier tells us, the practice of the miserable tyrants whom he found in India, when they dreaded the capacity and spirit of some distinguished subject, and yet could not venture to murder him, to administer to him a daily dose of the pousts, a preparation of opium, the effect of which was in a few months to destroy all the bodily and mental powers of the wretch who was drugged with it, and to turn him into an helpless idiot. That detestable artifice more horrible than assassination itself, was worthy of those who employed it. It is no model for the English nation. We shall never consent to administer the pousts to a whole community—to stupify and paralyse a great people whom God has committed to our charge for the wretched purpose of rendering them more amenable to our control. What is that power worth which is founded on vice, on ignorance, and on misery—which we can hold only by violating the most sacred duties which as governors we owe to the governed—which as a people blessed with far more than an ordinary measure of political liberty and of intellectual light—we owe to a race debased by three thousand years of despotism and priestcraft? We are free, we are civilized, to little purpose, if we grudge to any portion of the human race an equal measure of freedom and civilization.

Are we to keep the people of India ignorant in order that we may keep them submissive? Or do we think that we can give them knowledge without awakening ambition? Or do we mean to awaken ambition and to provide it with no legitimate vent? Who will answer any of these questions in the affirmative. Yet one of them must be answered in the affirmative, by every person who maintains that we ought permanently to exclude the natives from high office. I have no fears. The path of duty is plain before us: and it is also the path of wisdom, of national prosperity, of national honour.

The destinies of our Indian empire are covered with thick darkness. It is difficult to form any conjecture as to the fate reserved for a state which resembles no other in history, and which forms by itself a separate class of political phenomena. The laws which regulate its growth and its decay are still unknown to us. It may be that the public mind of India may expand under our system till it has outgrown that system; that by good government we may educate our subjects into a capacity for better government, that, having become instructed in European knowledge, they may, in some future age, demand European institutions. Whether such a day will ever come, I know not. But never will I attempt to avert or to retard it. Whenever it comes, it will be the proudest day in English history. To have found a great people sunk in the lowest depths of slavery and superstition, to have so ruled them as to have made them desirous and capable of all the privileges of citizens, would indeed be a title to glory all our own. The sceptre may pass away from us. Unforseen accidents may derange our most profound schemes of policy. Victory may be inconstant to our arms. But there are triumphs which are followed by no reverses. There is an empire exempt from all natural causes of decay. Those triumphs are the pacific triumphs of reason over barbarism; that empire in the imperishable empire of our arts, and our morals, our literature and our laws.

MISCELLANEA.

DISCOVERY OF CAVERNS AT CLAXHEUGH.—About a fortnight ago, while some workmen were moving some loose sand and earth in front of Claxheugh Rock, near the river Wear, a bout two miles and a half from this town, they came to an opening in the solid rock. After clearing away the rubbish which partly blockaded the entrance, one of the party proceeded into the interior, but had advanced but a very short distance when he discovered a portion of a human skeleton. Subsequent attempts have been made to reach the entrenity of excavation, but owing to the presence of foul air, the individuals who undertook to explore it were obliged to return. It is in contemplation, however, to adopt means for the expulsion of the gaseous matter that has prevented their future ingress. It was at first conjectured to be a natural excavation, but from the observations which have been made by those who have examined those parts where there was a sufficiency of atmospheric air to support combustion, it appears to have been the work of human industry, or at least partly so, as the marks of picks and other tools used in masonry are plainly to be seen. The entrance to this cavern is low and narrow, and in some parts of the interior it is so contracted as scarcely to admit of ingress to a moderately sized man in a creeping position. To these facts may be added that of other excavations striking out from the main one in a lateral direction. The person who proceeded the farthest, that is, to the point where the candle went out, affirms that there is a great extent yet unexplored. Since this discovery was made the road from Sunderland to Claxheugh has become a favourite Sunday promenade, and some thousands visit the spot every afternoon of that day. The skull of the skeleton which was found at a little distance from the mouth of the orifice is now in the possession of Mr. Noble, who lives in the vicinity of the spot, and has been examined by some thousands of individuals. Another cavern similar to the above has also been discovered a little to the east of it, in which a gold coin was found.—*Sunderland Herald.*

The Railway Companion.—A pleasant sketch of the scenery and incidents of a ride on the great Manchester and Liverpool railway, with some agreeable lithographic views of interesting localities, intended as an introduction to the Dissyntricon. By the way, what has become of that projected exhibition? We extract the following account of the railway telegraph.—

The company keep a police establishment who have station-houses at intervals of about a mile along the road. These stations form also depôts for passengers and goods from or to any of the intervening places. The duties assigned to these men are to guard the road, to prevent or give notice of any obstruction, and to render assistance in the event of any accident occurring; and to do this effectually, they keep up a continual line of communication. They are guided by a code of regulations issued by the board of management. Their directions to the engineer are given by signal. When a train approaches within a certain distance of a station, the policeman presents himself, and signifies a clear road by assuming an erect posture with his arm outstretched; should he take the position of "stand at ease," the engineer is aware that some obstruction exists. When a passenger is waiting at the station, a red flag is hoisted by day, and a swinging light exhibited at night. In travelling in the dark, the last carriage of every train carries "astern," (to use a nautical expression) a revolving lamp, one side of which is red and the other blue. As long as the train is in motion the red light presents itself to whatever follows; but at the instant of stopping, the blue light is turned outward; the engineer of the next train instantly sees this change, and is enabled, by checking the velocity of his engine, to avoid a collision that would be tremendous. The fire of the engine is sufficient to give warning to the policemen or to any object upon the road of the approach of a train.

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No 9, Church Lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.

are neither ruin nor history about it It is famous for the mine of jasper or" Sung Shahmauksood", the beads of which are made and sold for 30 Rupees.

The rulers of this place are not popular and the report of Shah Shunjah's coming are very sharp.

Prince Kamran of Hirat talked much about you and even his Vizeer in Mished. I was very much pleased to hear your name in a so far distant country. On our route to Candahar we happened to come into an ancient place called "Farah," which is built by Faradoon the famous King in "Shah Namah." It is strongly fortified and has a havoc appearance inside. The people are poor and harrased on account of bad Government. We are very sorry not to learn any story about such an old place which has not been seen by any English traveller. Dr. Mackerell the Assistant Envoy at the court of Persia in Tehran, is very anxious to hear some news about Farah, where we made great search to catch a man of information but it availed nothing.

Our Caravan was often attacked on the road between Herat and Candahar by Bilotch and other wandering tribes who plundered us of some of our things.—

The camp of H. R. H. "Abbas Mirza" of which we hear a great deal in India, is not equal to the feet of the Lord of five rivers.

He spoke plenty of time with me and asked about the power of the sovereign of the Punjab, I answered that the army and riches of Persia and even the Shah himself will be not equal to one of the Maharajah's "Sirdars." Abass Mirza suddenly replied. O! Indian Mirza is it *true* what you say that the Almighty God has bestowed such power on an Infidel or Kafur. In short he seemed exceedingly jealous of the Maharajah, and said if "Shair Khooda" will assist him, he will plant his standard in the valley of "Kashmeer." He was very much surprised to learn that I as a Hindoo possess a respectible knowledge of the English and Persian languages. He kindly presented me with a gold medal, and sent for me into his pompous court of "Nowroze" which was not so good as that of the "Maharajah." He is a loquacious and self-boasting Prince, that was ever seen or heard of.

On the 11th of July 1833 we set out to examine a famous place in Herat named "Gazoor Gah" where the body of "*Ubdul Unsar*" reposes. He was the decendant of one of Mahomed's "Koran Burdars" and died in 1065 A. D. It is said that he remembered 1,200,000 poems by heart, and was the author of 100,000 airs.—

When we reached the pleasant scite of Gazoor Gah we entered into a fine square covered with the graves of Ghungaiz Khan's and Ameer Timoor's family.

The tomb of "Ubdul Unsar" is very large, bordered with marble and covered with stones. On the head stands a marble "Lowh," which resembles a minar. It is beautifully made of two pieces. The size of one piece is five feet high and that of the other is ten feet. It is covered with Arabic letters and has only one the following Persian verse :—

"That Khaja who is in appearance and reality a King is acquainted with the words (Heaven and Earth) on reckoning up the numbers contained in these lines the date of the death of Khaja Abdoolla becomes known. 8th, one 400."

This informs us of the date of Ubdool Unsar's death.

The tomb is commanded by a magnificient arch erected by "Sha Rookh Mirza" 400 years ago. It is 60 feet high. Timoor Shah the father of Mahomed Shah resolved to gild the arch, but was diverted by some accidents.

In Candahar we were well received by Sirdar Rehem Dil Khan. Ths Chiefs here had an intention to attack Herat, but Shah Shoja's coming has broken up their design at present.

We will leave this place in a few days and hope to see your honour soon.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 1.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE REVENUE.

The Quarter's Revenue for the three months, ending the 10th instant, exhibits a decrease of £253,276 as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, and of £380,420 upon the entire year ending at the same monthly date. The decrease on the quarter, with the exception of about £1 ,000, is wholly in the Customs, amounting to £423,680, lessened to the amount above stated by a surplus of no less than £103,121 in the Excise, notwithstanding the reduction of half the soap duty, the duty on tiles, &c. &c., added to increases in the Stamps of £23,694, and in the Post Office of £ 8,000. For the year, the principal decrease is in the Excise, which apparent anomaly, as well as the decrease altogether, is, as respects the Customs and Excise, resolvable partly to new arrangements in the provinces of those departments, and still more to a positive reduction of taxation during the last session, which fully equals the decrease on the quarter, as estimated by Mr S. Rice, viz. :—

Tiles,	£ 37,000
Marine Insurances,	100,000
Advertisements,	75,000
Assessed Taxes and Farming Stock,	440,000
Cotton Wool,	300
Soap,	593,000
For the Year,	1,545,000
Or, for the Quarter,	386,250

The decrease in the quarter's Customs, we have reason to believe, is in a great degree attributable to the reduced importation of corn.—*Globe.*

The Revenue.—Contrary to expectation—an expectation in which ourselves participated, and freely avowed—the revenue accounts, made up to last night, present a decrease—a decrease upon the quarter ended yesterday of £253,276, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1832; and on the year ending yesterday, a decrease of £380,420, as compared with the year preceeing. The only considerable item of increase upon the year is in the Post Office revenue which amounts to £1,4000,000 in the year just concluded, being £87,000 more than the Post Office revenue for the year ending 1832. This increase, amounting to about 5½ per cent. on the gross revenue of the department, can be easily accounted for by the extraordinarty rigour and vigilance employed in scrutinising the transmission of letters, which, whether justly or not, have been the subject of much complaint against the Duke of Richmond. We are bound to say that we think his Grace has done no more than his duty, and consequently that the public are indebted to him, exclusively, for the very considerable sum by which the Post Office revenue has been improved. The great deficiency of the quarter is in the Customs revenue which has fallen off £413,350. The ministerial journals affect to ascribe the decrease to a reduction of taxation, but fail to specify, because, indeed, they cannot, the connexion between the one and the other. We confess ourselves at a loss to account for the recent decline in the Customs duties, though undoubtedly a reduction of taxation has nothing to do with it. Perhaps the alarm of cholera, and the quarantine regulations of the cotinental governments during the last three months may have had a mischievous affect. At all events, so far the government appears to be blameless. We are the more disposed to believe that the circumstances, whatever they are, that have caused a diminution in the Customs revenue, are but temporary—because we find an increase upon the revenue of Excise in the same quarter; and whatever would permanently injure foreign trade, must at the same time affect the comforts of the people, of which the Excise revenue is admitted by all to be a fair index. —*Standard.*

A pretty schedule this to go into an insolvent court with! Honest *Gobemouche* of the *Globe* announced to us on Thursday that the revenue was to improve in the most amazing manner ever heard of—that we were rich beyond measure, and, like the porkers of Homer, flourishing in fat. A lie that will last for even twelve hours is something for this Ministry of ours, which has its beginning, middle, and end, in lying, personal, political, private, and public.

There are seven items, great and small, of public revenue. On six of these there has been a decrease either on the year or the quarter. Videlicet:—

1. Customs. Decrease on the quarter £423,680.

There has been no repeal of taxes here—nothing has been remitted—and yet we find this heavy falling off. How is this? The commerce of the country must have declined, which, when we recollect our relations with Holland—our free trade humbugs—our advocacy of Pedro the Beggarman in Portugal, and so forth, is by no means as astonishipg as it is unsatisfactory But no matter! The Greys are in office. Perish commerce—feed the Greys.

2. Excise. Decrease on the year, £413,350.

There may be something in what the Ministerial papers say, that the absurd reduction of the taxes may have had some influence here. Absurd indeed is that species of reduction which, as in the soap duty (ask beautiful Ben Hawes, soapsud M P. for Lambeth), cripples the revenue, without in the slightest degree benefiting the public; but absurd or not absurd, here is the fact that the Excise has gone back somewhat within a pistol-shot of half a million of money in a year, and nobody the better for it. But no matter; the Greys are in office. Perish the Excise—feed the Greys.

3. Stamps. Decrease on the year, £58,630.

The decrease would have been far greater but for some great windfalls, such as the death of the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Dudley, &c., the uncommon industry of the gentlemen of the Stamp-office, and the transfers of property occasioned by the apprehensions of the landlords, anxious to turn their lands into cash and escape. Of this we have spoken elsewhere, and George Robins could afford our Ministers some striking reasons for this melancholy cause of prevention of farther decrease. But no matter; the Greys are in office. Perish the Stamps—feed the Greys.

4. Taxes exhibit an exhilarating decrease on the year of £36,144. When we reflect on Anti-Assessed-Tax Associations, we do not think that next year will exhibit a rise. It is a good look-out. But no matter. The Greys are in office. Perish the taxes—feed the Greys.

5. Post-office is the solitary instance of increase. It has whipped up £38,000 on the quarter; £87,000 on the year—(round numbers these, your Grace) owing to the inquisitorial proceedings of the Post-office solicitors. But this cannot last. Popay, the spy, is a gentleman compared with many of the persons employed to bring together this petty advance. We say it cannot last, for there must be an end of screwing. But no matter; the Greys are in office. Let the Post-office flourish or fade—feed the Greys.

6. Miscellaneous and

7. Imprest, &c, have decreased—one £5,000 on the year, the other £16,000 on the quarter.

We confess we know little or nothing of these small heads of the revenue, but they have gone back with the rest.

It is an agreeable bill of fare, but the note at the end of the account is worth the whole. Here it is. After a bag of figures, we find—

"The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund, quarter ended October 10, 1833, is £4,508,299.

Four millions, five hundred and eight thousand, two hundred and ninety-nine pounds, Ninety-*nine* pounds! we admire the exactness of this probable amount. We are sorry Althorp or Springy did not put in the shillings and pence. But as we are not in office, we shall say in round numbers that Ministers are so famous in finance as to add by their own calculation, four millions and a half to the unfunded debt—and by ours, something more than five. But no matter, the Greys are in office, &c. &c. Well! if this be not the most humbugged of all possible nations we are content to be considered "sowsed gurnets." Good reader! make your mind easy about it—you will see in the Ministerial papers of Monday a most irrefragable proof that this confession of pauperism is a proof of prosperity.—*Age.*

INDIAN FAILURES.

The *Times* of Wednesday contains an elaborate article upon the late extensive Indian failures, the distress which they have occasioned, and the causes which led to them. After stating that the calamity has struck not only the "highest and most towering establishments, but the modest treasure and humble competency of privacy and retirement," the article thus proceeds.

"Since the beginning of January 1830, four Calcutta houses have failed for the sum of about 12,000,000*l.* sterling, one Bombay house for the sum of 25 ,000*l.*, and two London houses connected with the former for the amount of nearly 3,000,000*l.* more—making in all 15,000,000*l.*—an amount of debt which, little more than a century ago, would have shaken the Government of this country with a fear of bankruptcy, and which even now few of the second or third-rate nations could borrow on the mortgage of half their revenues.

"The following is the list of failures to which we have alluded; and though, out of the debts marked against each house, a considerable dividend may be realized, the distrust, difficulties, and anxiety, which their bankruptcy has occasioned, together with the other failures which it may afterwards render necesary, will not be much alleviated by a partial recovery of their assets—

John Palmer and Co.	Calcutta, about	£5,000,000
Alexander and Co.	ditto	3,500,000
Mackintosh and Co.	ditto	2,500,000
Colvin and Co.	ditto	1,000,000
Shotton and Co.	Bombay	250,000
		12,250,000

To which if there is added, as the consequence of them, that of

Fairlie and Co. London,	1,800,000
Rickards and Mackintosh, ditto	950,000
The amount will be	15,000,000"

The causes of these failures are then investigated.

"But it is now of more importance to inquire into the cause of these alarming insolvencies, and to deduce from their details the moral which they ought to yield, than to emblazon their extent or to describe their pressure. The greatest number of them, we are persuaded, might have been foreseen, as their symptoms were neither hidden nor ambiguous, though the result seems to have taken the public by surprise. There has not indeed, been any recent war or political convulsion to account for them. India has been well governed and in peace since the Burmese conquest; and if the credit of a great mercantile community has been shaken, we may say, as in Cowper's lines on the loss of the Royal George—

It was not in the battle.
No tempest gave the shock.'

Nor have they been connected with any violence, bad faith, or fraud on the part of our Indian Government, nor with any change in the laws of our Eastern empire. They have been occasioned solely by the mode in which the great Calcutta agency-houses have been transacting business for the last ten or fifteen years—by the rage for speculation or inordinate gains on the part of their directors, and the too eager or confident cupidity of their customers.

"After the renewal, in 1813, of the Company's charter, which opened Indian commerce to the more active competition of private adventurers, a great number of new trading establishments were erected at Calcutta. These new houses entered into a vigorous competition with houses which had been founded more than half a century before; and the latter, to preserve their relative superiority, were stimulated to exertions and led to the practice of arts which they formerly had not attempted nor contemplated. They made large advances to indigo planters, to encourage one of the most hazardous kinds of cultivation. They stimuluted likewise the production of sugar, cotton, and other articles, which have yielded he profits that they anticipated. Their advances to the indigo planters amounted frequently to 2,000,000*l.* or 1,50 ,000*l.* a year; while the produce of the plant was so precarious and fluctuating that in 1825 it amounted to 10,750,000lbs.; and in the following year only to 6,700,000 lbs. and again in 1827 to 11,00,000lbs. and in 1828, to only 7,300,000lbs. Latterly, prices having fallen in the European market, more than a third of these advances to the indigo planters is uncalled for and unproductive; *while the houses in question continued to afford the same interest to their customers on deposits which had become unprofitable to themselves.*

The evidence of a partner in the house of Alexander and Co. of Calcutta, given before a Committee of the House of Commons about eighteen months ago, is adduced in proof of this latter assertion; and the fact of a bank of issue, discount, and deposit, having been established by the Indian Government, is mentioned as another cause of the diminution of the profits of the agency-houses, although they still continued paying the same interest to depositors as formerly,—that is to say, from 6 to 8 per cent, when Government could borrow money in the market at 4 or 5 per cent.

"Thus over-trading, improvident enterprise, extravagant miscalculation, and excessive expense in living have, no doubt, been the cause of the recent failures. The victims of these wild schemes are no doubt in many instances, to be pitied; but they are not themselves altogether blameless for their own misfortunes. It was the confidence which they inspired by their deposits which tempted the insolvents to proceed in their ruinous career; and the former thus disposed of their capital, because they received an extravagant interest. They ought to have reflected that security and speculation never can go hand-in-hand: that great gains never can be made without incurring hazards; and that they risked the principal in proportion as they raised the dividend of their deposits."—*Spectator, October 5.*

PRESENT STATE OF THE CURRENCY.

TIMES.—We observe by a Parliamentary return, that the Bank issues have materially increased since the same period of last year. The difference between the amount of Bank-notes in circulation on the 11th of August 1832, and on the 10th of August in the present year, is nearly 2,000,000*l.*; the former being 18,360,890*l.*, and the latter 20,329,290*l.* This rise is not a little suspicious, when we consider the proportion which it bears to the amount of the whole circulation and calculate the effect which even a small increase of currency never fails to produce on prices and pecuniary engagements. The issues of the Bank of England at the present moment are nearly as high as they were in August 1824, at the very fever-heat of bubble speculation, and a good deal higher than in the February of that year. We say this without including the issues of the Branch Banks, which did not exist in 1824, and will add considerably to the difference between the two periods. It would be absurd to endeavour to excite alarm without a more ample consideration of the subject than we have as yet bestowed upon it, and without more ample information than we at present possess; but if the rise has still continued for the last five weeks from the 17th of August, to which the Parliamentary return is limited, we would warn both the Directors and the Public of their danger. It is not enough for the former to say, that if our circulation has increased, the gold in our coffers has increased in proportion. They may have as much bullion in their cellars as equals a third of their liabilities, and still their may be danger of too full a currency.

STANDARD—The danger of "too full a currency," in the case supposed, can be a danger only to the money-lending class; and as their prosperity is always the index of public misery, and *vice versa*, most sincerely do we congratulate our countrymen, of all honest classes and denominations, upon the awful peril of that amiable body which the *Times* takes under its protecting wing. No, no; we have now got rid of the principle of the bill of 1819. We know what has been the effect of that measure if not what were the motives of its promoters (all great capitalists by the way); and neither the money-lenders, nor the money-lenders' journal shall cajole us into again embracing national ruin in the garb of theoretical improvement.—*Spectator, Sept.* 28.

IRELAND.

The Marquis of Anglesea took his leave of Dublin on Friday week. In spite of all the opposition and abuse which his Government has received at the hands of O'Connell and other leaders of the Irish mob,—in spite even of the Coercion Bill, which it was his misfortune to see partially enforced,—it is plain that the Marquis was personally popular to the last. The absence of those very qualities, perhaps, which fit a man to govern an unruly people in troublous times, contributed to render the Marquis of Anglesea a popular man with the Irish. He was attended to the water-side by a vast concourse of people, cheering him. At the final parting there was one loud enthusiastic shout, which the Marquis acknowledged by uncovering and placing his hand upon his breast. The people thought that he was going to address them, and there was instant silence; but he moved on without speaking; though some of them begged he would say a word to them about the "rippale," He laughed, and pointing to Mr. Littleton, said—"There is the gentleman who must make speeches to you in future." All this shows how completely the Marquis was separated, as an individual, from the acts of his Government, in the minds of the Dublin populace.

The Marquis Wellesley had arrived at Kingston harbour two days before, and proceeded to Dublin on Thursday. Several gentlemen went out on horseback to meet him; and the *carriages* of Lords Anglesea, Meath, the Duke of Leinster, and others, formed part of the procession. There was no demonstration of popular feeling either favourable or adverse during his journey, till he entered the Castle-yard, when there was a single cheer. He was regularly installed Lord-Lieutenant, in the presence-chamber; and took his seat on the Viceregal throne, surrounded by his Staff and Household.—*Spectator, Oct.* 5.

POLAR EXPEDITION.—SAFETY OF CAPTAIN ROSS AND HIS CREW.

We are truly happy that it is in our power to announce that our intrepid countryman, Captain Ross, and his adventurous crew are safe on board the Isabella of Hull, and the North Pole of Leith, whalers, and on their way home. In the expedition no more than three casualties by death have occurred The steam boat, however, went to pieces before this ardent navigator reached the fishing stations. Singular enough this occurred at the same point where the Fury, on the 1st of August, 1825, had to be abandoned. Although the accounts received by the Clarendon of Leith, Captain Lyle, are exceedingly meagre, we have almost no doubt that Captain Ross has accomplished his object, has pernavigated the Polar seas, and solved the great Geographical problem of a North-west passage. The following letter we received this morning from Peterhead :—

"Peterhead, 12th Oct, 1833.

"The ship Clarendon of Leith, passed to day, from Davis' Straits, and we have received on shore from her a very interesting communication, of which the following is a copy :—

"Captain Ross and his crew are on board of the Isabella, Capt. Humphreys: they are all well, excepting three seamen who died. Had a boat's crew of his men on board on the 18th Sept., but can give no particulars: suffice it to say, all are well, with the three before-mentioned exceptions.

"'Ship Clarendon, 12th Oct.

"JAMES LYLE, Master.'"

The Clarendon arrived in Leith Roads on Sunday night, and the following additional and highly-interesting details have been kindly forwarded to us by express from the *Edinburgh Courant Office* :—

In addition to our second edition, I have just time to say, the Clarendon, whaler, of Leith, Capt. Lyle, arrived in Leith Roads last night, the Capt. bringing the news of Capt. Ross and crews' arrival at the fishing station, all well, with loss of only three men, and one man having lost his foot by being frost bitten. The expedition had proceeded as far as where the Fury was lost on a former voyage, when they had to abandon the steam boat, and proceed over land—how far is not yet ascertained. Capt. Lyle's son had an interview with Capt. Ross, on board the Isabella of Hull, which brings him and part of the crew home: his mate, and some of the crew, are on board the North Pole of Leith. The whole of the vessels and steam boats are lost. Capt. Ross got to the fishing station by means of boats, and still had, it is reported, about two years provision with him.

From the above, the probability is strengthened that Captain Ross has penetrated to the pole. When he sailed from this country, in the spring of 1829, upon his hazardous enterprise, his intention was to winter at Spitzuergen, and then to pursue a north-westerly direction. Had he failed in this design, or altered his route, the likelihood is, that we should have heard of it ere the lapse of nearly four years, through the medium of some of the Greenland whale ships. But the first intelligence we have of him during that space, and, indeed, after all hope had died of his success, is his arrival at the very spot where, so far as our geographical knowledge of these inhospitable shores extends, his labours would, in all probability, terminate. But on this interesting subject, we beg of our readers to consult any map of the polar seas, before they place implicit faith in our somewhat hypothetical reasoning.——*Glasgow Courier, Oct.* 15.

EARL GREY'S FAMILY ARRANGEMENTS—EXCLUSIVE STATESMEN.

The name of Earl Grey is imperishably connected with Parliamentary Reform. For the services which he rendered the cause of good government during *that* struggle, the nation must ever be grateful. No previous, no subsequent misconduct, should efface the memory of essential benefits once rendered by a statesman to his country. But let each act, or series of acts, be judged according to its intrinsic merits.

It will not, we think, be denied that Earl Grey has drawn largely on his stock of well-earned popularity—so largely, indeed, that his drafts are now occasionally dishonoured. He must have lived long enough, and studied the character of his fellow-countrymen sufficiently, to be aware that nothing degrades a statesman so thoroughly in their eyes, as the reputation of being too fond of the emoluments of office—too eager to convert his high station into an instrument of gain for himself or relatives. Previously to Earl Grey's accession to power, this would have been the very last fault of which we should have suspected him; and now we should refuse to acknowledge him guilty of it, except on the compulsion of the clearest proof.

We commented lately upon the appointment of his Lordship's brother, the Bishop of Hereford, to a Prebendal stall in Westminster, and expressed our regret that it should have been made. Other journals took the opportunity to publish a catalogue of the offices already conferred upon different members of the Grey family—and an astounding list it was. The past week has made two additions to it; for one morning we find the following announcements—

"Earl Grey has, within these few days, appointed one of his nephews, Mr. C. Grey, to the situation of Clerk in the Treasury."

And the next day we are informed that

"General the Honourable Henry Grey, brother to the Prime Minister is nominated Comptroller to the Marquis Wellesley, at a salary of 2,000*l.* per annum."

If PITT was renowned for "ruining his country gratis," Earl Grey does not deserve the reputation of saving it for nothing. It is impossible that any statesman can long bear up under the load of disrepute which such an employment of the patronage of his office heaps upon him. His power of public usefulness is diminished by the stigma of an all-grasping nepotism. His future efforts to retain his post will be regarded in the light of a mean and interested struggle for the emoluments of his family and connexions.

We have heard only one apology for this part of Earl Grey's public conduct. The Ministers, it is said, have been blamed for giving their patronage to Anti-Reformers; and now, when Earl Grey selects for the recipients of his favours those who lie under no such imputation, but from their close personal connexion with himself must be supposed to be the hearty supporters of the Reform Ministry, he is accused of providing for his connexions by the score, at the public expense!—But the complaint was, that Ministers abused the public patronage by bestowing it on the *enemies* of the Reform Government and the counteractors of its policy: no one called for a monopoly of offices for the Premier's brothers, sons, cousins-german, or those of any Minister. Now, to say nothing of the Bishop of Hereford,—whose merit certainly does *not* consist in his zeal for Reform and steady support of his brother's Government,—we would ask if Earl Grey's acquaintance with men of talent and character, *not* Anti-Reformers, is so limited in extent, that he is relly obliged to resort so often to his own family, when he wishes to find one upon whose fidelity in office he can rely? Is it possible that one who has been constantly in public life for the last forty years, should have so confined an acquaintance with the members of his own party—or with his countrymen, bearing no party name, but endowed with every intellectual, every moral qualification, for serving the state? If such is the case, Earl Grey is better fitted to be the lion of some aristocratical coterie than the First Minister of a great nation; one of whose principal and most essential qualifications should be, an extensive knowledge of the capabilities and characters of the men about him. But a nobleman who has intrenched himself within the narrow circle of his own near relations, and the prejudices of his order—who shrinks with morbid repugnance from plebeian touch, besieged by well-bred flatterers, who give a fair but false colouring to what is said and done abroad—how can such a man be qualified to dispense the patronage, or in other words, to select fit men to carry on the business of a mighty empire? The time is gone by, if it ever was, when a Prime Minister of England would be an Exclusive. He should be essentially a man of the world—mixing with all, and, if he can, "gaining golden opinions from all sorts of men." Such a Minister, with the ample power which Earl Grey possesses, of selecting his coadjutors from among the men most distinguished for business, talent, industry, and integrity, in the whole nation, would feel himself at no loss to fill up to advantage every vacant office in his gift, without having recourse in a single instance to a member of his own family or even a personal friend.—*Spectator, Oct.* 12.

A MENDICANT BISHOP—EARL GREY'S DISPOSAL OF CHURCH PREFERMENT.

The Ministerial Journals have, as in duty bound, taken up the cudgels for Earl Grey, and stoutly defend his appointment of the Bishop of Hereford to the Prebendal stall in Westminster. The *Globe* wishes the public to remember that Dr. Grey has twelve children; as if he were a petitioner for parish relief, when every additional urchin would entitle him to an extra shilling or eighteen pence per week. Then we are told, that it would be "a denial of justice" to have made him Bishop of Hereford without annexing some other valuable piece of Church preferment (with ought also to be a sinecure of course) to such a poor see as that of Hereford the income of which hardly reaches 3,000*l.* per annum. The income of the bishopric, by the way, depends in a great measure upon the amount of fines for the renewal of leases which it may be the fortune of the holder to receive: the poor see of Chester, as it is called, has proved a rich one to some Bishops. The *Globe* says—

"In truth, in accepting a poor see, every beneficed clergyman who surrenders for that advancement a rich living with cure of souls, has a right to expect from any considerate and just Administration the same advantages that most of his predecessors have enjoyed in the annexation of some stall or sinecure, to supply the deficiencies of his revenues; and it would be a new canon in political or even ecclesiastical morality, to enjoin a denial of that justice to a relation which would be conceded certainly to a stranger, and perhaps to a political opponent."

It is clear, then, that if the great scandal of pluralities in the Church is to be avoided, those clergymen should be appointed to bishoprics who are *not* in possession of rich livings, but who to learning, piety, and Liberal politics (for as long as Bishops are legislators, the politics ought to be taken into account) unite unostentatious and economical habits. There are many such clergymen to be found in the Establishment,—many who would consider an income of 3,000*l.* a year, or thereabouts, ample for the sustenance of their dignity and the respectable support of their families. There is really no occasion whatever to select men who would feel themselves in straitened circumstances with a bishopric and 3,000*l.* a year.

Much stress is laid upon the necessity of conferring the good things of the Church upon the political friends of the Ministry. This is an argument which it serves the purpose of the Ministerial Journals occasionally to use; but the application of it in the present instance is most unfortunate, as it is notorious that the Bishop of Hereford is *not* a man whom the Ministry can count among their stanch adherents: on the contrary, it is an even chance that he will vote with the Opposition, or refrain from voting at all, on almost any given question of reform, either ecclesiastical or civil, which may be brought into the House of Lords. In fact, had the Bishop been a man unconnected by personal ties with Earl Grey, we are persuaded that the latter never would have been a party to his promotion: the same reasons which induced him to protest against the elevation of Sir Charles Manners Sutton would have prevented his concurring in Dr. Grey's advancement. It is amazingly silly therefore, or extremely impudent, to attempt to justify Earl Grey's conduct in this business on the ground that he has thereby added a Member to the Reforming minority in the Lords.

The *Times* defends Earl Grey, because he has only done just as his predecessors did before him. The holders of the poorer bishoprics are all of them pluralists; and the *Times* gives a long list of them from Llandaff to Peterbrough. It is amusing to observe how the misdeeds of former Ministers, which were matter of warm reproach and virtuous indignation in the Opposition days of Earl Grey and his colleagues, are now quoted as precedents in ample justification of similar proceedings on their part. This is a convenient and never-failing made of defence; for it would be difficult indeed for the present Ministry to perpetrate any thing in the sinecure and pluralist line which could not be matched by reference to the performances. But, however satisfactory it may be to the thoroughgoing partisans of the Ministry, the Liberal and Independent party in this country are disgusted at seeing the shifts which are resorted to in order to palliate their questionable acts. Better things were expected from the Reform Ministers; who, it was believed would carefully shun, not recklessly follow, the examples set them by those who administered the Government in times and circumstances very different from the present.

The nation has been led to believe that the present Ministry are preparing a measure for the thorough reform of the Church Establishment. Of that measure, the abolition of pluralities and sinecures must form an essential part. But as there is no probability that vested interests will be touched by it, but that ample compensation will be given to all whose actual income would be lessened by its operation, of course we shall have to pay the Bishop of Hereford an equivalent in some shape or other for the loss of his Prebendal stall. Had the vacant sinecure not been filled up, there would be no occasion for this. Perhaps, however, as the *Courier* suggests, Earl Grey has followed the example set by Lord Brougham, who gave a valuable legal sinecure to his brother, upon the express condition that he should require no compensation for it, when, in the progress of the Chancellor's reforms, it would be abolished, with other useless and lucrative places. We all know how Lord Brougham redeemed his pledge; and it would be an agreeable surprise to the country to find, that, in the questionable case under consideration, Earl Grey had made a similar arrangement.—*Spectator, Oct.* 5.

TAKING OFF TAXES.

COBBETT'S REGISTER—The nobility and gentry and clergy seem to me to have entered into a solemn league and covenant to effect their own destruction. It is as clear as daylight, that either they must be overthrown, or that the Jews must be reduced to a moderate bulk. The infernal Jews and usurers are not seen by the people. One pension, or one sinecure, is more a subject of complaint than the whole thirty millions annually swallowed up by the Jews and other devils of Change Alley. It is quite amusing to see how quietly the money-dealing villains go and thrust noblemen out of their estates. Aye, and pass for good and generous gentlemen, too, by a liberal distribution of a small part of the money, which this stupid nobility and gentry have enabled them to take out of the pockets of the people. These associators against the Assessed Taxes will, probably, for the far greater part, cry out for "National Faith" as loudly as the stupid nobility and gentry themselves, or even as loudly as the cursed old nunkses, men and women, who send up their money to buy quarters of hundreds in the Funds. How are the people to look the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the face? How is he to pay the interest of the Debt, if we withhold from him the means of paying the interest with? "Oh!" say they, "but he can disband part of the Army." No, he cannot; for that is necessary to enable him to collect the Malt-tax, and other taxes; for if it were not for that Army, does any man believe that an exciseman would dare to show his nose, if he attempted to prevent any man in the country from making malt? In short, it is all Debt altogether. Poor-rates, Police, and all, is debt. As John Swan said to me seven-and-twenty years ago, there can be no freedom in a country where fifty millions a year are collected in taxes; and we have this simple choice—submit to the taxes themselves, or take two thirds from the interest of the Debt. For my part, if I were Chancellor of the Exchequer, I would have a very easy task of it: for, whenever a motion were made for taking off a tax,—for instance, when Sir W. Ingilby shall move, as he has promised, to take off the Malt-tax, which he probably will do in somewhat the following words,—"Resolved, That it is expedient that the taxes upon malt be repealed,"—the motion being made, I would by no means oppose it; but would move, as an amendment, to leave out the full point at the end of the sentence, put a comma in its stead, and add the following words: "as soon as the annual charge on account of the Debt shall not exceed twenty-four millions." That would be a silencer for those "national faith" gentlemen who still want the Malt-tax repealed. They would then, though it is hard to say to what extent their timidity might lead them, begin to say that the question about reducing the interest of the Debt ought to be entertained and discussed. I intend, God willing, to endeavour to prevail upon the House of Commons to entertain it for a little while, at any rate. As to the bellowers for taking off the House and Window Tax, without, at the same time, saying that they will stand by the Minister in lopping off the pensions and sinecures, in reducing all salaries and pay, and in reducing the interest of the Debt, I despise them from the bottom of my heart; and I am utterly astonished that Lord Althorp does not answer the deputations by asking them, whether they really mean that he is to pay the interest of the Debt out of his own pocket! They might hesitate, to be sure; they might tell him that he has a great deal more than he can want for his own consumption; that he has the Devil and all of horses and dogs, and crows and oxen, and sheep, and fine fat hogs—a great many more than he can want: but he might tell them, in the first place, that his mind has been brought to this size of possession; and that these things are just as necessary to him as their broadcloth coats and their remarkably highly-polished Wellington boots are to them; and that the pug-dog or the mongrel that trips along at their heels, and that gives them such delight by standing upon its hind-legs, and holding out its paw so sensibly, to shake it with that of its more tall two-legged fellow-creature, is no more necessary to them than his pack of hounds are to him; and that, with regard to his horned cattle and the rest, though not absolutely necessary to his bare existence, still they constitute the goods of his farm; and, that they would find, if they became acquainted with farmers, that they were a description of persons not more ready to part with the goods of their homestead, in a *give-away* style, than shopkeepers are to part, in the same style, goods in their shop. This argument failing, they might begin to point out to him how he could make savings: but here he would beat them to a certainty; for there are no savings that he could make, that would enable him to take off taxes to any considerable amount without a reduction of the interest of the Debt; and I have always been surprised that he never brought them to that point at once.—*Spectator, Oct.* 12.

NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE.

From the Courier Francais.

The Navigation of the Rhine becomes more developed each day, owing to the improved state and number of steam-boats, and it will soon be possible to go from Basle to London in less than six days, without once landing. A complete and regular service is already organised between Strasburgh and Rotterdam, and from the latter place there are steam-boats set out almost daily, which arrive in London in less than 24 hours. The steam-boat from Strasburgh arrives in Mayence in two days; that of Mayence requires but one day to go to Cologne; ten hours are sufficient to go to Nimeguen, and about the same time to go down from Nimeguen to Rotterdam. The most difficult part of the road is that from Strasburgh to Mayence, the most picturesque is that from Mayence to Cologne, passing by Coblentz and Bonn, and the most monotonous part is from Cologne to Rotterdam. Perhaps there is not in Europe a more original or more magnificent country than that between Mayence and Cologne. Both sides of the river are covered with beautiful country houses, towns, and villages, with steep rocks, fertile vineyards and villas, that may be compared to the most admirable views of Switzerland. Some dangerous passages impede the navigation—they have been widened by means of powder, and in some places rocks have been removed, where they caused the river to flow too rapidly. The correspondence with England is carried on by several steam-boats that are in opposition, and which convey travellers to London for an extremely moderate price. At present one may go from Rotterdam to the Tower of London for ten shillings, in a vessel of six hundred tons and of the greatest beauty, and furnished with a machine of two hundred horse power. The attention paid to the food of the passengers, and the conveniences they enjoy, are really extraordinary. There are few restaurateurs in Paris who would give, for such a moderate charge, a dinner we may say as sumptuous as that offered to the passengers of the steam boa between Cologne and Nimeguen; even the pleasure of music is not wanting, and the best known pieces of Rossini, Auber, and the German masters are executed during the dinner. The passage is performed with the most scrupulous exactness, notwithstanding the frequent calls the boats are obliged to make in the different towns to take in or land passengers. The usual speed in going down the river is generally from three to four leagues an hour, and never less than two leagues an hour in going up. It is a real fairy land to see towns of 15 or 20,000 inhabitants flying past every two or three hours, as if they were carried away by the wind, and notwithstanding the rapidity of such a voyage, there is scarcely felt as many shocks as we feel in our room when a heavy carriage shakes the pavement. In consequence the banks of the Rhine are becoming the rendezvous of the fashionable world; all the diligences which lead to it are thronged with travellers, and hundreds of passengers are frequently seen in steam boats. According to the actual fares, if the service between Basle and Strasburgh was completed, it would be easy to go from Switzerland to England for less than 4*l.* The Rhine, therefore, appears to us to have a high commercial destiny as soon as this river can be put in an easy communication with all the other nations of Europe. Let Antwerp have its rail road, and the French theirs from Paris to Strasburgh, in communication with Paris and Marseilles, and the greater prosperity will reign in the eastern departments, so remarkable with respect to their industry and agriculture. Already the great concourse of strangers to the Rhine is beginning to produce a good effect. New speculations are formed, and Rhenish wines are acquiring an importance hich ought to give cause of reflection to our legislators and vine owners. The vineyards of the Rhine and the Moselle, produce white wines comparable to the best wines of Epernay and Sillery, in our Campagne. The wines of Bordeaux alone retain their superiority; but it is to be feared wines of every kind will meet with a formidable opposition from the wines of the Rhine in proportion as the consumption will augment in the Rhenish provinces by the affluence of travellers.

The navigation of the Rhine has arrived at a degree of perfection which calls the attention of the French government and commerce. They must modify the tariff on cattle, if they would have the farmers on the banks of the Rhine cease to plant the vine and change their pasture grounds, which produce little, for want of food for cattle, into vineyards which will produce a great deal, when the Renish wines are once appreciated and spread abroad. The opportunity is favourable at present for studying this great question.—*Courier, Sept.* 10

PIRACY.

The following extract of a letter from an Officer of his Majesty's ship Curlew relates the circumstances under which the piratical vessel Panda exploded, and the names of those of the Curlew who unhappily met their death by that occurrence:—

"In May last we arrived at Prince's, and our Captain (Trotter) received information from an American brigantine then lying here, that a piratical schooner, the Panda, had boarded the Mexican, a Boston brig, on the 20th of September, in lat. 33, N. long, 34, W., near the Cape de Verd Islands, and had robbed her of upwards of 20,000 dollars. The Panda, we were informed, was lying up the River Nazareth, near Cape Lopez, not far from Prince's. Captain Trotter accordingly set sail for that place, and anchored within two miles of it. On the 4th of June he sent his boats up the river, taking command of them himself, and had pulled up about two miles, when he discovered a schooner lying at anchor. They still continued rowing, and had succeeded in approaching her unobserved till they came within half a mile. The current at this time was running very strong, and the crew of the pirate had been enabled to effect their escape in their bath; but previous to their quitting the schooner the villains set fire to a train, which we have since learnt was already laid and prepared. The boats shortly reached the schooner, and on the men going on board, found that in less than five minutes the Panda would have blown up. By undiminished exertions the crew of the Curlew succeeded in all laying the progress of the flames, and on the next day the schooner was conveyed out of the river, and joined the Curlew. It was of course desirous, and of great importance, if possible, to capture Don Pedro Gilbert, the Captain of the Panda, and his crew. We therefore sent out boats up the river in quest of them, but without success. We ascertained that they had taken refuge in the town of Lopez. In this service, I am sorry to tell you, we lost our Assistant-Surgeon (Laurie,) who fell a sacrifice to the fever; he was sincerely regretted and beloved by all his messmates. Capt. Trotter, on hearing that the pirates were at Lopez, resolved to anchor the schooner abreast the town, with most of the officers and men on board, and make a formal demand of the pirates from the King of Cape Lopez, whose name is Possal. Accordingly, the Panda was taken abreast of the town (there not being sufficient depth of water to admit the Curlew within gun-shot,) where the King resided. The Captain then went on shore, and after some conference with the King, the latter refused to deliver up the pirates. A flag of truce was therefore, sent on shore the next morning, (15th of June,) to inform them that, if they did not bein the villains off in four hours' time, the town should be reduced to ashes. On the same day the Curlew was brought nearer the schooner, to intimidate the natives. Picture to yourself the enthusiasm that reigned in the breast of every one on board the schoonor, too soon blasted. At four p. m., the pirates not being sent off, we fired the first gu from the Panda, when instantaneously the Panda blew up with a tremendous explosion, killing on on the spot, and wounding several others, three whom died on being brought on board the Curlew. Mr. Johnson, the purser; Mr. Lewis, gunner; John Pitting, marine, and W. Kingston, boy, ware killed. John Walsey, a marine, was severely wounded as to cause his leg to be amputated, but he is now doing well. Commander Trotter, who was jammed between the gun amidships, William Greenwood, a marine; Corporal John Key; Thomas Peter, a seaman; and James Palmer, a boy, were so wounded as to render them unfit for service. Our surgeon, Mr. Mackay, had a very providential escape. He was standing close to the gun when the order was given to fire, and thinking that he should not be able to see where the shot pitched, went into the forerigging just as the schooner blew up thereby escaping death which would have invitably ensued. The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by some spark from the gun setting fired to some loose powder which was lying on the deck, and from thence communicated to the magazine. Throughout the whole transaction Captain Trotter behaved in the most gallant and manly manner, for, although severely hurt he would not quit the Panda, until she was a complete wreck. Two or three days after the horrid catastrophe, we gave the town a few Congreve-rockets, but did no damage. It being, therefore, useless to remain here, we sailed for Port Antonio, the chief harbour, where we now are. I forgot to mention that we captured five Spaniards on the Panda, but they had joined her subsequent to the piracy. We have, however collected sufficient information from them to satisfy us that the Panda is the schooner which robbed the Mexican, Boston brig. It seems to have been Don Pedro's plan to have shipped his money on board (every valuable article being landed when the boats captured her), and then to have proceeded to the Havannah with 400 slaves, which were ashore in the Baracoons at the time. With regard to the slave trade it is more brisk than ever. It is reported that within the last three months, eight or nine thousand slaves have been shipped on board vessels at Whydah and the season for slaves is only just commencing August being the month most productive of yams upon which the slaves chiefly subsist.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Autobiography of John Galt. 2 vols. London, 18

There is no species of literature more exciting than autobiography. Every body is curious to know what a man who has obtained any distinction in the world thinks of himself. Yet there is no description of wri

more likely to disappoint expectation, and mortify the hopes of the reader. Vanity or modesty, the mistaken estimate of self either way, is almost certain to taint the book with something that either exceeds or falls short of our anticipations. It is almost impossible for any man to write about himself with that freedom and integrity which would satisfy others. He has a thousand matters to conceal, others to embellish: he must make the crooked straight, and is oftentimes interested in making the straight crooked. He is generally at fault upon some favourite views concerning himself in which he differs from the rest of the world, and his afforts to put the best face on the matter, or, on the other hand, to avoid appearing partial on his own behalf has the effect of giving an artificial character to his labour. So it is with John Galt.

Of Lord Byron, Mr. Galt gives us a short, but expressive sketch, which seems to be nearer the truth than any thing we have seen. It will serve as a glimpse into Mr. Galt's nature also.

There was about this extraordinary young nobleman something that, even while he was agreeable, checked all confidence; for though his temper was not decidedly bad, it was skinless and capricious, and I was not always in a humour to accord that indulgence which he constantly required. Of all men I have ever known, he had the least equanimity, and yet in his felicitous moments he was singularly amusing, often interesting. To me there was an agreeable excitement frequently produced by his conversation, but he claimed more deference than I was disposed to grant. The fault might, however, be mine, for certainly, in proportien as a superiority is assumed, I have all my life risen against it. This weakness with men of the world may be laughable, but to those who are only half and half it seems presumptuous: I am as well aware as any man can be, that it sets up the hair on the backs of those who plume themselves on their birth or fortune.

There are writers whom you involuntarily separate from their works, and Mr. Galt is one of them. The loveable quality you fancy is wanted, and its place is supplied by that shrewd sense, and repulsiveness, not so much on the surface as in the workings of the mind, which, valuable as these traits may be, do not conciliate your feelings. The fact is, Mr Galt is thoroughly *Scotch*, in the worldly sense, but with a sufficient generosity of heart to carry it off with a good grace.

Some details of Mrs. Clarke, with whom Mr. Galt become acquainted in a strange way, will be read with interest.

Still staying at the Craven Hotel, who should visit me but the famous Mrs. Clarke, in her carriage. I spoke to her laughingly, and she said that she had come from no less a personage than Mr. Cadell, the bookseller in the Strand, where she had been for my address; and though she declined to write, she invited me to call on Sunday, as she had something very particular to say. What Mrs. Clarke could have to say, tickled my imagination, and I promised to come. She lived then in a street off Baker-street or Gloucester-place, and upon going to the house, the footman ushered me into the dining-room, where a gentleman was standing alone with his hat on. Presently he went away, and the servant, who had taken my name up stairs to his mistress, conducted me into the back drawing-room, where she was sitting with her two daughters, who immediately left the apartment.

She then told me that she had been induced to call upon me in consequence of hearing that my *Life of Cardinal Wolsey* was dreadfully abused by Mr. Croker in the *Quarterly Review*, and she thought I would be glad to be revenged. I only repeat what she said, never troubling myself with thinking whether her intelligence was false or true; but after telling me this, she gave one of her knowing smiles, and said she was surprised to see me so young a man, and so dressed, for she understood I was an old Scotch clergyman.

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Mrs. Clarke then inquired if I had noticed the gentleman in the parlour. The reply was, "not particularly."

"I wish you had," remarked she.

"Why?" said I.

"Had he his hat on?"

"Yes; why do you ask these questions?"

"Because," replied she, "it was Sir C——S—— (now Marquess of L——), and since I once happened to say to him that he looked better and younger with his hat on, he constantly wears it in my house."

After this skirmishing, seeing that I was not for her purpose, she told me that she had been advised to consult me about a publication of her life. "Oh, ho!" thought I, "this is an effect of Croker's criticism," and I determined, in consequence. to use all my address to get possession of her secrets; so I told her, point blank, she was in want of money, and that this was an expedient to raise the wind. She confessed the truth, and also that Lord C——had paid her debts of seven, thousand pounds, and given her an annuity of an hundred a year, not to molest the Duke of York. To this I replied, that I could give her no advice, unless she allowed me to see all her papers. She consented and laying an armful on the table, left me to peruse them.

The visit lasted for six hours, during which Mr. Galt perused the papers, and finding them quite unfit for publication, advised the lady accordingly. Of Mrs. Clarke's personal appearance, we have a short outline.

She had certainly no pretensions whatever to beauty though there was a life and intellectuality in her eyes sparklingly agreeable. She dressed with what I would call much taste—remarkably neat, plain, and clean; and generally with a bare head. Her hair was almost black. She possessed great powers of conversation, was often witty, and suddenly surprised you with flashes of shrewdness seldom seen in woman. Her mind was decidedly masculine, and she read books of what may be called the male kind. But it was not by knowledge that she made herself agreeable. On the contrary, her general conversation had very few literary allusions; her great forte lay in the discernment of character, and in stripping pretensions.

That she had a tendency towards the vixen, her own account of her separation from the Duke of York will show.

The first that she heard of his intention not to come again, was delivered to her by a gentleman whose name I shall not repeat, because I am not sure of being correct. He came, however, to her in a hackney-coach which he left standing for him at the door. When shown up into the front drawing-room she was sitting near the window, and he immediately began to deliver his commission. She was at first astonished, for there had been no quarrel with the duke. She then reflected on having a large establishment of servants and no money; but she began, as the gentleman proceeded, to feel a woman's scorn, and when he had completed the object of his visit, instead of making him any answer, she looked out at the window, and observing the hackney-coach, rose and rung the bell. The butler answered it, and with all the gravity that she could assume, she inquired—"What *low* person has dared to come to my house, and leave his hackney-coach at the door? Send it away!"

"Madam," said the ambassador, "I came with it, it waits for me."

"For you!" exclaimed Mrs. Clarke, "then instantly get out; for if you say another word to me, I will order the footmen to toss you in a blanket!" She was by this time in a boiling passion, and the gentleman immediately withdrew.

It appears that the Duke of York had two great faults in Mrs. Clarke's eyes—a certain *mauvaise honte* that made him averse to strangers, and a love of good eating. We never heard that he was accused of the former fault before. This was the lady who objected to the Italians, *on account of the laxity of their morals*!

At the Earl of BLESSINGTON'S Mr. GALT used to meet some very intellectual company, but he found them dull enough. On one occasion there was an exception.

I was standing near a window, in one of the back drawing-rooms, when Earl Grey and Mr. Canning did me the honour of addressing me. From the place in which I stood, there was no moving, nor was I much inclined, for, after a short conversation, they began to converse together, and I became interested. The opportunity of comparing two such eminent men, was too precious to be neglected.

Whether owing to the impression left on me by "the dirgie" of the game in the dining-room, or really to some greater dignity of manner, I shall not attempt to determine, but Earl Grey, both in colloquial taste and expression, seemed decidedly the superior.

His remarks were not less neatly made, but there was a sustained artistocracy about him exceedingly characteristic, and, I should think, from the tones of his voice, and his general deportment, he must have been very pleasing to those with whom he was intimate.

Mr. Canning had more of the House of Commons about him, with something like pertinacity, especially when there was any difference in opinion between them, and the conversation, happily, was apt to bring out peculiarities of that kind; indeed he differed with his noble antagonist, I thought, as briskly as if they had been discussing the previous question elsewhere; but the matter in question was no less debateable.

At Earl Grey's elbow stood a beautiful marble statue of a female in fashionable nudity, and their debate arose, from observing her feet, respecting the point of beauty in the female foot; his lordship maintaining that it consisted in a certain smoothness of fleshy fullness, Canning thought the reverse, and finding themselves as little likely to agree as on a matter of the *status ante bellum*, Sir Thomas Lawrence, who was of the party, was appealed to. He, of course, sided with the earl, but Canning was not satisfied, and continued the controversy. Sir Thomas, as all the world knows, was a very saponaceous character, but, I suspect, not possessed of the most mellifluous spirit. Being pricked by the pugnacity of Canning, he said, that if there were no other way of convincing him, he would call in the countess, and ask her to show her foot. "Ah!" replied Canning; "if you will do that, I'll say black is white, and give in."—*Atlas, Sept.* 29.

PRIVATE LIFE *of the* EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

The birth of the King of Rome is thus commemorated:—

"St. Joseph's day fell, as is well known, on the 19th of March; so that whilst the late Empress's festival was celebrated at Navarre, the new Empress was suffering the pains of childbirth, and the ensuing day the King of Rome was brought into the world. The Empress testified the liveliest and sincerest joy at an event which was considered by almost all Frenchman as an immense happiness for France. Here was no affectation, no underthought, in the satisfaction experienced. She showed me, with a shot of pride, the autograph letter of the Emperor, in which, after 'My dear Josephine, I have a son,' were the words 'I am at the very summit of happiness.' Yes, she observed to me, with visible emotion, but which had not the slightest tinge of jealousy or ill-humour in it, 'he ought to be very happy.' Then, drying a tear, which started in her eye, she added, 'and I am happy too because the Emperor is happy; I am happy to see, at length, the wishes of the French fulfilled. I now reap the fruit of my grievous sacrifice, since it has assured the prosperity of France.'

"The Empress gave a brilliant ball, to celebrate the birth of the King of Rome, to which all the town of Evreux was invited. It went off extremely well, and the Empress did the honours with that pleasing air of which she exhibited a perfect pattern.

"As the Empress Maria Louisa had now recovered and as this was the finest season of the year, Josephine could return to Malmaison, a residence she preferred to any other. It was with childish delight she revisited her greenhouses and flowers, the garden she had created, and which she doated upon with a kind of passion, as they recalled so many recollections. The proximity of Paris also afforded her the pleasure of more frequently seeing her children and individuals of the new Court who remained attached to her.

"The tranquil life Her Majesty passed at Malmaison greatly improved her health; she grew stout, and, if I might be allowed to divulge the secrets of the toilette, I would say that Her Majesty, who never, up to this time could bear to wear bones in her stays, found it necessary to do so. Exercise on foot which she took frequently, contributed not less to confirm her health; the weather must have been very bad to prevent her from walking at least one or two hours, and those who saw her then little thought she had alas so few years to live.

"The Empress had a number of young and accomplished females about her. The Emperor was very fond of women, but without allowing them ever to gain any ascendancy over his mind. He regarded love as an amusement; and on this head no one could be more *material* than he: the object he worshipped over night was nothing to him next day. As he attached little importance to these transient connexions, he was surprised that the Empress should attach so much. One lady only to my knowledge inspired him, if not with a genuine passion, at least a more durable attachment. This was a Polish lady, Madame de Waleska, with whom he became acquainted during the campaign in Poland. She had an old husband, and quitted all to follow the Emperor. Their interviews, however, were always enveloped in mystery. The Emperor had a son by her, whom he brought up, and he secured to him a fortune of 30,000 livres a-year. His tutor was one of the Emperor's secretaries; it was said the child resembled His Majesty greatly. The lady went to the Emperor at the Isle of Elba, where she remained a very few days; she came there without the consent of His Majesty, who caused her to depart very suddenly. The short time she remained there she went under a feigned name, the Emperor fearing that the report of this visit would reach the ears of Maria Louisa.

"The Empress, who never ceased to love and to cherish the Emperor, treated Madame Waleska in public with great kindness. Her Majesty did justice to the excellent qualities of this lady, who, she said, was good, and had never caused her anxiety. She made her presents, and gave her son plenty of playthings. Although she was struck with his resemblance to the Emperor, she used to caress him with fondness, which showed her excessive goodness of heart.

"It was only when politics afforded him a little leisure that the Emperor played the gallant. His mind was so active, that he must be occupied with something; but to please him, a person must have been very young and very handsome.

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"When the Emperor came to Malmaison, he always spoke of his son with extreme enthusiasm; he was positively beside himself on this subject. Avoiding, out of delicacy, to speak of Maria Louisa before the Empress Josephine, he replied very briefly to the questions which Her Majesty made to him on that point. The Empress had a great desire to see the King of Rome: having stated this several times to the Emperor, one morning he sent his son, accompanied by his governess and persons of his suite. Her Majesty caressed him much, and told me that she found him a charming child. I had not an opportunity of seeing him, as I was not at Malmaison that day."

The effect produced at Malmaison by the disasters of the Russian campain are thus related:—

"Terrible events happened afar off, however, to disturb the tranquillity in which we lived. Victory, which had hitherto been so constant to the Emperor, seemed to have abandoned him, and every day brought to Malmaison intelligence which made us tremble. We were the more affected, because 20 years of uninterrupted success had taught us to consider reverses as impossible. What contributed more especially to our sorrow, was the painful anxiety we saw depicted in the countenance of the Empress. From the fatal change wrought by fortune in the destiny of the hero, no one could pronounce the name of the Emperor before Josephine without exciting a visible emotion in her, and tears started in her trembling eyes. So it was when she spoke of him herself. To see her in those distressing moments, it seemed as if she upbraided fate, and accused Providence for separating them, and depriving Napoleon of the protection of her presence.

"Long accustomed to appreciate the value of court attachments, the Empress could observe that those who lavished their testimonies of devotion and protestations of fidelity were already prepared to turn whither the wind blew; for the unexpected catastrophe of 1814 must doubtless produce strange consequences, perhaps the fall of the conqueror; it was proper, therefore, to look for a port in case of a storm. Thus thought most of the principal dignitaries of the household, some cautiously concealing it, others careless whether it was seen or not; when, suddenly, without any premonition, at the very moment when no one would have been surprised to hear of the Emperor's death, a courier came to Malmaison to say that His Majesty had arrived at the Tuileries. Upon this every one became just as they used to be after a victory—more zealous, more devoted, more enthusiastic than ever.

"But where shall I find expressions to describe the anguish of the wretched Empress during the days of desolation? To judge of her sufferings she must have been heard, when she eagerly, and with a terrible anxiety, interrogated the most insignificant individual who came from Paris: 'What is the Emperor doing? Where is Bonaparte? Where is the enemy? What do people say? There is hope, is there not? Courage is not wanting?' These were her brief, rapid, multifarious interrogatories, uttered with an accent of distress which extorted tears from the most unfeeling: for I must declare, boldly and sincerely as I think, that the misfortunes of Napoleon are to be traced in a great measure, perhaps altogether, to the causes which led to the premature death of Josephine. How could I think otherwise, when I saw her face grow pale or cheerful, her eyes dimmed or brightened, as the news brought by the courier was bad or good? I have been present during her wakeful nights, and at the deplorable spectacle of her wild dreams; I have witnessed the plentiful flow of her tears, with which I have mingled with mine. I have beheld Her Majesty pass whole days absorbed in melancholy reflections. What I felt then comes over me now as fresh as at the moment, and I repeat, it was grief that killed the Empress. I seem still to behold Napoleon's secretary, who came to Malmaison towards the end of November, 1813, a fortnight after the return from Leipsic; Her Majesty interrogated him with all the solicitude of a mother, a sister, and the tenderest of wives, respecting the reports of the ill success of the Emperor's last campaign. 'The first days were, indeed, terrible,' replied M. N***, 'but your Majesty must not be alarmed; every night the Emperor lies down overwhelmed (*écrasé*) with fatigue; his physical energies do not always keep pace with his moral. His Majesty scarcely ever lies down before midnight, and always rises at 3 o'clock; and from 3 o'clock in the morning till midnight he has not a single hour's respite from toil.' On hearing this, the Empress's eyes were deluged with tears; she looked towards me, and I felt that I was weeping too.

"The fatal destiny was at length fulfilled; after glorious battles and brilliant victories gained by His Majesty, numbers triumphed over valour, and the enemy was at the gates of Paris. I forbear attempting to portray the acute distress which tortured the Empress's mind, when she thought of the dangers incurred by the man to whom she remained immovably attached. To live in such anguish is scarcely life.—*Times, Sept.* 28.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

The sight of the hoard that encloses the Egyptian front of the old office of the *Courier* and the Ionic portico of the burnt Lyceum, preparatory to their removal to make way for the new thoroughfare in continuation of Wellington Street, reminded us of other improvements, projected and in progress, of which we had not taken cognizance; and we set out upon a survey of the doings of the architects in the Metropolis. The tide was running down; so we stept into a boat, and were quickly landed at London Bridge.

The new Hall for the Fishmongers' Company was the first object the attracted our attention. The scaffolding—which, as a piece of elaborate intricacy, was a curiosity of itself—is only in part removed; but enough of the building was visible to enable us to see that it is a very chaste edifice of Grecian Ionic. The end, or river front, consisting of a pediment supported by columns on a basement of granite, appears very elegant. The front facing the road-way consists of a projecting centre, with three-quarter columns and pilasters supporting a cornice surmounted by the Company's arms; and two wings finished with balustrades. The effect of the coat of arms in bold relief, with the blank spaces on each side of it is more striking than pleasing, and we fear it will be out of keeping with the quiet elegance of the rest of the building. The two sea-horses in bas-relief on either side of the centre are in very good taste, and will not interfere with the general effect. Altogether, the design is very creditable to the young architect, Mr. Roberts; it b[illegible] ing his first commission. We think, however, '[illegible] edifice in so open and commanding a situ[illegible] ing above and immediately beside [illegible] grandest proportions, should hav[illegible] in its design, and of bolder [illegible] ance viewed from a dist[illegible] tame.

The Goldsmiths' new Hall, whose exterior is nearly completed, would have shown to better advantage on such a site, than in its present confined space; where it can only be viewed (except from one point) by looking upwards almost from under its very walls. It is a compact oblong square building of two stories, ornamented with three-quarter columns and pilasters, not fluted, and having Corinthian capitals supporting a massive cornice. The dressings of the windows are not only bold, but possitively heavy. The centre of the principal front, facing the Post-office, is ornamented between the columns with trophies of armorial bearings, in bas-relief. The ceilings of the principal apartments appear, as we got a peep at them through the unglazed windows, to be richly ornamented in compartments. Some of the windows of the dining-hall, and of those of the Fishmongers' also will be of stained glass. The Goldsmiths' Hall is altogether in keeping with its civic character; and whatever minor objections its details may be open to, it is at any rate neither mean nor inspid. It is designed by Mr. Hardwicke; who is likewise the architect of the City Club-house, in Broad Street, which, though plainer, is somewhat similar in style and character.

Crossing London Bridge from Fishmongers' Hall, a huge heap of building meets the eye, its flat front stuck full of windows, and its two wings crowned with unsightly oval domes of lead, looking like two enormous dish-covers. It was intended for a tavern. The Ladye Chapel, now completed, proves to be a great ornament to St. Saviour's Church; the end view of which, through the open space in High Street, Southwark, is highly picturesque. The chancel and transepts with the chapel being now entirely restored, in appropriate taste, it only remains to rebuild the nave, and its side-aisles. This part of the church is now in a state of utter ruin, and open to the weather. When this necessary restoration shall have been completed, the church of St. Mary Overy will be one of the handsomest Gothic structures in the country. The west side of the High Street, Southwark, as far as the Town Hall, is nearly rebuilt, and most of the houses inhabited. On the other side, the waste ground between St. Thomas's Hospital and the new approach from the Bridge Road to Tooley Street, is enclosed by an iron palisade, with gates and lodges. In what way it will be appropriated by the Hospital, is not, we believe, determined on. The old building itself stands in need of repair; and as the Hospital funds are flourishing, we may expect a handsome addition to it.

The Old Bridge has now almost entirely disappeared: two arches on the City side alone remain. These might form a pier, and thus be the means of drawing some of the passengers down Fish Street Hill, which is now almost deserted. The main stream of traffic being diverted from this its ancient channel, it has become a mere back-water. The approach to the Bridge from Gracechurch Street, by a sharp turning, is very badly arranged, and mars the imposing effect of the New Bridge. The new thoroughfare direct from the Bridge to the Mansionhouse is very much needed, and will be a great improvement. They have pulled down nearly all the houses that stood in the way; and we suppose therefore that the new street will be proceeded with forthwith. The new range of buildings are neat, but on rather a small scale; and seem more suitable for a provincial town than a wealthy metropolis like London. They are of yellow brick, with stone or stucco dressings. Crooked Lane is metamorphosed into a straight alley, so narrow that the inhabitants of the houses opposite might shake hands out of the windows. This ought not to have been in the present day. A cross street opens a good view of the Monument. The aspect of the whole of this part of the Bridge approaches is unsatisfactory. It looks altogether like a botched business—a piece of jobbery.

We observed another Wellington Street leading to London Bridge. Had the City no patriotic Major or citizen to boast of, whose name might have been given to the principal approach to the new Bridge? The noble pedestals that flank the ascents to the Bridge from the river, really want bronze colossal statutes upon them; which would have an imposing effect. Waithman deserves to be placed on one. The neat granite obelisk erected in Farringdon Street to his memory, is a modest testimonial to his worth, and its site opposite his house is appropriate; but as the City can boast of few such Mayors, we think they might with all their wealth do more honour to Waithman. We dare say, however that the Corporation will prefer to flatter royalty and the nobility of title. Most Aldermen are rank tuft-hunters.

The intended thoroughfare to Clerkenwell, in continuation of Farringdon Street, is not yet commenced. The houses which fell down the other day, in that sink of filth and foul air, Saffron Hill, have made a beginning, which should be taken as a hint to be followed up. We should not be surprised, however, if they were hastily built up again, in order to secure a compensation-premium when the new street is determined upon. The opening in Newgate Street, which shows the new Hall of Christ's Hospital, is still boarded up. But it is intended to have entrance-gates and lodges, with a palisade. This improvement will be great ornament to Newgate Street. The brick building at right angles with the hall, and the new grammar schools (the latter especially) are in good old English taste.

There are two new ranges of Chambers erected in the Temple; one of plain Grecian architeture, facing the garden, the other in Gothic style, near the hall, and facing Inner Temple Lane. On the west side of St. Dunstan's new Church in Fleet Street, they are digging a foundation for the offices for the Law Life Assurance Society. We hope the new building will be worthy of its opposite neighbour, Hoare's Banking-house,—one of the most chaste and elegant edifices in London. The shapeless shoulders of the new Church and its bald and heavy tower, are no ornament to the street. The lantern is a redeeming piece of elegance, which shows well at a distance; but its very lightness makes the tower look more heavy.

The new wing to the river front of Somerset House is now nearly finished, and the design of the facade at length looks complete. The open colonnade resting upon an arch—a most anomalous idea—is seen through the gateway of King's College.

The new English Opera-house will front the new street from the Strand opposite Wellington Street; and we hope it will now be commenced. Its posterior front will we suppose abut upon Burleigh St[illegible] opposite to the neat Gothic church there.

The street leading to Hungerford Mark[illegible] completed. The market attracts [illegible] and excites general admiration. It is feared that the thoro[illegible] will be unbearable in [illegible] from the river is [illegible] clean; which [illegible] ter from [illegible]

Th[illegible]

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We can only hope that the building will not be an eye-sore. There is be a central portico which will partly eclipse the view of that of St. Martin's Church from Pall Mall; after what Mr. Wilkins has said, it should eclipse it in elegance also. Over the portico will be a dome, and smaller domes will crown the ends of the building. Each wing will be pierced with an archway; but whether the openings will be partly screened by columns, we do not know. The King has seen the model; but we dare say it will be kept from the prying eyes of the Public. When the building is erected it will be too late to criticize They managed these things better in Athens. When the figures that adorned the pediments of the Parthenon were to be sculptured, Phidias and his pupil Alcamenes were rivals in modelling a figure of Minerva. The productions of the mighty master and his pupil were publicly exhibited. On a near view level with the eye, the state by Alcamenes was preferred: Phidias had carved the features of his goddess so as they should be seen in proper relief and due proportions when placed on the pediment; Alcamenes, to be viewed on a level with the eye. The thenians did not pronounce their final judgment, however, without seeing the two statues from their place on the pediment; and in this view that of Phidias was preferred. We cannot, in the case of a building, have the same opportunity of judging of the merits of rival designs; so the public are kindly spared the perplexity and danger of coming to a wrong decision, by being left out of the matter altogether. Enough for them they pay.

The open space in front of the Mews is boarded up, previous to the laying out of the ground as a garden; but what design, if any, is yet determined upon, we cannot learn.

The exterior of the new Westminster Hospital is completed, and presents a handsome appearance. The design is by Messrs. Inwood. It is a Gothic building; the entrance front, facing Dean's Yard, has a portico of three arches, and a light and elegant oriel window above; the angles of the buildings are also enriched in a similar manner; and the walls are battlemented. It completely screens one side of the Mews recently erected for the convenience of the Members of both Hoses, and never used for that purpose.

The Sessions-house, which adjoins the Hospital, looks more out of character and uglier than ever. It might be Gothicised at no great expense, and be made highly ornamental. Buttresses might be placed at the angles of the projecting sides, supporting flying buttressess uniting in the centre of the roof in a pinnacle or lantern; the circular-headed windows be carried up to a point, and the square ones curiched with Gothic dressings. The octagonal form of the central building and its low roof offer great facilities for such a metamorphosis. It would almost be preferable to removing it. The grand thoroughfare to sweep from this point and unite with Grosvenor Place, forming a segment of a circle, as projected by Mr. Bardwell, would be an immense improvement. The Westminster Hospital might form part of the line of street. The new Barracks adjoining the Birdcage Walk would interfere with that part of Mr. Bardwell's plan which has reference to the Park, but not with the main street. The Barrack is a handsome structure, much more like a mansion than the scrubby brick building in the corner of the Park near James's Street.

The new lodge and entrance to the Park is a handsome improvement. It is considerably to the south of the old gateway leading to Pimlico, in order to make room for the extension of the wings of the new Palace. These consist of a basement story only, for kitchens and servants' offices; and extend about 150 feet on each side. They will, we think, improve the appearance of the front of the Palace, by adding to its length, and thus increasing its apparent elevation; but still the proportions of the marble arch will tend to dwarf the building. The massive superstructure above the cornice of the arch, round which was to have been the sculptured frieze, has been removed. What is to be substituted for it, remains to be seen. It will not of course continue as it is. A group of figures, or a coat of arms, on a plinth, would make a handsome finish. Something is yet wanted to crown the centre of the Palace. The egg-shell dome was paltry; but one of a size proportioned to the building might now be added with propriety. The platform of the roof seems destined to support some ornament of this kind. At the Southwest corner of the garden front, is an isolated structure like a raised alter, or pedestal; which, seen from the Pimlico road, has a picturesque appearance. We were at a loss to define its purpose; and upon inquiry, we learned that it was a chimney, in which were concentred all the flues of the offices in the wing. The idea is ingenious and tasteful. It is in fact an altar that will perpetually smoke with sooty incense to the Belly-god of John Bull. We shall be heartily glad when this great job palace is finished; when it is put to some use, it will be a less offensive nuisance to the eye. The workmen seem making rapid progress to its completion. We hope William the Fourth may live long enough to give it a house-warming.

CORK ASSIZES.

LESSEE OF CASEY AND OTHERS V. SAMUEL JERVIS.

This was an action brought to try the validity of a lease, alleged to have been made by defendant to the father of the plaintiff, in the year 1797.

Several persons were examined to prove the handwriting of the subscribing witnesses to the lease. Among them was Mrs. Meagher, who said she was married to defendant's brother, Sampson Jervis, and gave it as her opinion that in the document now produced the name of Samuel Jervis was written by himself.

Cross-examined by Mr. BENNETT.—How old are you, my dear?

Witness.—I leave you to guess that.

Counsel.—Well, then, you are 25?

Witness.—I'd really expect that so bright and eminent a lawyer would make a better guess than that. (Laughter.)

Counsel.—Are you 35?

Witness.—Yes, and a little more.

Counsel.—Will you swear that you are not more than 35?

Witness.—Indeed, I will not.

Counsel.—Why, God bless me, you have not a gray head, ma'am?

Witness.—Indeed, you have a few more, [illegible] I am quite 40, but [illegible] September,

Witness.—I was a maid. (Shouts of laughter.)

Counsel.—Do you mean a maid-servant?

Witness.—No, but a "maid in all her charms." (Laughter.)

Counsel.—Did Sampson Jervis ever get tipsy with you?

Witness.—No, he never did.

Counsel.—Then you married him, not through tipsiness, but all from love?

(Witness here hesitated, and looked somewhat confused.)

Counsel.—Come, now, was'nt that the fact?

Witness.—Why, then, allow me to ask you, Sir what did you marry yourself for?

Counsel.—Hang me, madam, if you'll catch me telling you that easily. (Great laughter.)

Verdict for the defendant with costs.

At these assizes M. M'Donnell brought an action against the Atlas Insurance Company.

Plaintiff is proprietor of a distillery and mill near Charleville, county of Cork, and the action was to recover from the company 1,229*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, a loss sustained by a fire in premises which were insured by that company to the amount of 1,35 *l.* The policy was effected on the 25th of March, 1830, and the fire took place on the 1st of April, 1831, six days after the year had expired; but there is a clause which they hold out as an inducement to insurers, and which allows 15 days' grace after the expiration of the year for which the policy was effected: thus, the fire occurring six days after the year had expired, was entirely within the clause. The fire occurred at the time of the Cork assizes, and Mr. M'Donnell was then in town, and prepared to pay the premium for the coming year. As soon as he heard of the fire he went to the Insurance-office in Cork, and tendered the premium; the agent said he would inspect the premises; he did so, and at that time he appeared to think that Mr. M'Donnell ought to receive the amount of the insurance: however, something occurred subsequently to make him change his mind, and he refused to pay it. An action was then brought to recover the amount of the loss. In the defence it was stated that the plaintiff's mill had been twice burnt down before, and the amount of the policy each time paid to him. It was asserted that the fire upon the present occasion took place with the connivance of the plaintiff. This trial, which excited a good deal of interest, occupied the Court on Monday and Tuesday.—Verdict for the defendants.—*Times, Sept.* 3.

MISCELLANEA.

PICTURE OF PARLIAMENT BY AN M. P.—Mr. Buckingham has been received, as he assures us, with open arms by his constituents at Sheffield, who have listened to him with great politeness, both at the Cutlers'-hall and *on the stage* at the theatre. The most remarkable passages of these several speeches being brought together, make a very pretty patch-work picture of the present Parliament. The member for Sheffield expected very little good behaviour from his noble, right honourable colleagues, and he says—"The progress of the session realised my anticipation, for it has been marked by scenes more disgraceful than ever characterised a *palaver* held by ignorant savages under the trees of central Africa—such scenes of disorder and such mockery of legislation, as those who have not seen can form no conception of." So much for the physical abilities of the members as an audience. How does he speak of their judgment? He says—"The great bulk of the members of that assembly, instead of judging and determining for themselves, whether a measure is such as they ought to support on its own merits or otherwise, endeavour to find out how the ministers intend to vote upon the question, and regulate their support or their opposition accordingly." The former evil he foresaw, and proposed to remedy by limiting the period of speechifying. His plan was rejected, and he observes—"The consequence of this being neglected has shown itself in the progress of the session, where, though the rank and station, and wealth, and intelligence of the members, would justify the expectation of the greatest order and courtesy in their conduct, such scenes of nightly brawling, intemperance, and disorder, have been exhibited, as would be considered disgraceful in any Mechanics' Institution in the kingdom—and as are certainly without a parallel in my recollection, in any country, or in any assembly that I ever witnessed." Their dependence on ministers he illustrates by the Slave Emancipation Bill. He declares that the change from the loan of 15,000,000*l.*, to the gift of 20,000,000*l.*, betrayed "the grossest ignorance, and utmost recklessness, on the part of ministers, that any language of tongue or pen can adequately express." And he winds up in a way which will ensure him a patient and respectful hearing in Parliament at his first rising next session, when he intends, he says, to show his *ability*, having been content in the first session to prove that he was honest. He is still speaking of the Emancipation Bill:—"In short, never was there any act of legislation, in this or any other country, so complete a mockery as this; and yet the majorities, at the nod or beck of the ministers, carried it through as successfully as if it had been a model of wisdom, justice and efficiency. How many of the representatives of the people forfeited their pledges on this subject, struck their colours, and turned traitors to themselves and their constituents on that occasion, it is not for me to say. It is enough for me to express my satisfaction that my name is never to be found among those of this recreant crew."—*Atlas, Sept.* 20.

MODERN EGYPT.—An interesting occurrence lately took place at the Ecole de Medecine. A young man, of an olive complexion, speaking very pure French, though with a foreign accent, underwent his final examination, and obtained his diploma as doctor. He is a Mussulman, born at Cairo, and one of the Egyptians sent to France by Mehemet Ali. He is the first Mussulman who has taken a degree in Europe, at least since the revival of letters in the West.—*Ibid.*

A paragraph was inserted in our last week's [illegible]lication, extracted from the *John Bull*, which [illegible] "the Lord Chancellor, in order to allay [illegible]ssing nature, was obliged to have [illegible]m." We have received a com[illegible]dship's brother, Mr. James [illegible]m, September 19, utterly contradicting the statement of the *John Bull*. "I have great satisfaction in telling you (says Mr. Brougham) that the Lord Chancellor has no pain or complaint of any kind whatever—that he never took laudanum or opium in the whole course of his life—that he is enjoying the very best health—and that there is no man of his age, nor even among the mountaineers of these counties, more likely to live thirty years than the Lord Chancellor: and as for the story of his sleeping fifty hours, which the same paragraph gives, I was with him the whole way, and I do not think he slept five hours in the carriage, contrary to his usual habit, and probably because he came in an open carriage." We are most happy to give this testimony to Lord Brougham's healthfulness and haleness.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

DE BOURRIENNE'S MADNESS.—They who read the *Memoirs of Bourrienne* with interest (and in this country that number was not small), will learn with regret that a late visit to one of the lunatic institutions of France revealed the melancholy form of the poor ex-Secretary of the mighty ex-Emperor. What a termination to a tortuous career! What a mystery is the brain! Read the *Memoirs of Bourrienne*, and say who appeared to have a cooler head, a more worldly view of life, a more exact appreciation of character and of events, than the author: and yet all of a sudden the mental structure totters, and down it comes with a crash, involving all it reaches in eternal confusion, irremediable ruin. De Bourrienne is only one of very many whose intellects have sunk under the intensity of the Napoleon æra. But the remarkable feature of mental disease of this character is, that the cord snaps on the instant. Compare Bourrienne's Memoirs, just finished previous to this melancholy event, from end to end; the close is as collected as the beginning; there is neither flagging in vigour of thought nor in fulness of information; and yet no sooner was the work done than the machine stopped. The brain is material, but the intellect follows none of the laws of matter; it does not decay, it disappears and leaves its place vacant. —*New Monthly Magazine.*

A COMPLIMENT TO THE LADIES.—All women, in all ranks of life, are of necessity dissemblers, perhaps simulators, from the cradle to the grave. —*Frazer's Magazine.*

One evening during a performance at Norwich all the audience, save one, were intent upon Madame Vestris' repeating the ballad of *Pray Goody*. The dissenter was one of the male gender, and possessing lungs of very mammothian vociferation, his "No, no!" and "Off!" were very great nuisances to the songstress and her supporters. At length the "Ayes" had it. The Lady advanced to the foot-lights, the band struck up, and the song proceeded as usual, till she reached the lines—

"Remember when the judgment's weak
The prejudice is strong."—

when turning to the side-box within which sat her uproarious opponent, she paused and dropped him a curtsey. The applause was tremendous, and the Stentor kept the peace for the remainder of the evening.—*True Sun.*

Blowing up of the Wreck of the Boyne—On Monday evening, Mr. Abbinett carried into effect his plan for blowing up the wreck of the Boyne. Upwards of fifty boats collected around the spot. The quantity of powder, 200lb., was placed under the stern in a leaden tank cased with wood, the communication being by a leaden pipe forty feet long. At the moment of explosion the water immediately over rose several feet, and presented a very extraordinary appearance. There was not the least smoke visible, but the water for a considerable distance was perfectly black. Several fish, chiefly whiting and whiting-pout, were killed by the shock, and rose to the surface. The effects on the water were confined to a very small space, and were scarce felt by the boats within forty feet, but were distinctly felt on the beach a mile distant. The leaden pipe was supported by two small casks, one on the surface of the water, and the other about 2 feet below. The latter was blow to pieces by the explosion. A considerable part of the stern of the vessel was detached by the shock, and large quantities of copper and wood have since been brought up, but we are not aware that any treasure has been discovered. *Portsmouth Herald.*

London and Bristol Railway.—It is said that ten thousand £100 shares have been taken in the proposed London and Bristol Railway. The *Bristol Gazette* says—"The Parliamentary survey is now in rapid progress, and so totally is the feeling of landed proprietors changed with regard to these undertakings, that the contest is now through whose lands the line *shall pass*, and not whose lands it *shall avoid*."

Velocity of Balloons.—The velocity of 80 miles per hour is that by which the aeronaut Garnerin was carried in his balloon from Ranelagh to Colchester, in June 1802. It was a strong and boisterous wind, but did not assume the character of a hurricane, although a wind with that velocity is so characterised by Rance's Table. In Mr. Green's aerial voyage from Leeds in September 1833, he travelled 43 miles in 18 minutes, although his balloon rose to the height of more than 4000 yards.

The new instance of Lord Grey's rapaciousness in the appointment of his brother, General Sir Henry Grey, to the highly-paid sinecure in the household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by again bringing that officer's name before the public, affords an opportunity of commenting upon another of his appointments which ought not to have been passed over in silence. Not contented with grasping all pecuniary situations in the State for his relations, the Premier's cupidity extends likewise to those honours which have hitherto been confined to the most splendid military or civil services. His brother, the General, sighed for a star; and for a Grey to wish for any thing in the gift of the Crown, was of course to obtain it. The Earl accordingly procured the King's consent that his brother should be nominated a *Knight Grand Cross of the Bath*; but Lord Hill remonstrated against so flagrant a violation of the rules by which the Order is governed, and with such firmness that the Earl was compelled to give way. To console General Grey for his chagrin, his Majesty kindly bestowed on him the Grand Cross of the Guelphic order. A man of the slightest modesty would have been satisfied to have withdrawn his absurd pretentions to a distinction which has hitherto been reserved for *merit* alone. Modesty is not, however the characteristic of Whigs as a body, or of the Premier and his family as individuals: common birds of prey may have their appetites glutted, but when is the voracity of the vulture appeased?' The coronation of the King took place soon afterwards; and, in accordance with a long-established usage, a Saturnalia of the Order of the Bath occurred, by a nomination of the personal favourites of the Sovereign or his Minister, without any regard whatever to merit. Lord Grey eagerly seized this occasion to appoint his brother; and thus, a General, without the slightest military fame, obtained the highest reward of the most brilliant services!—a distinction which we have elsewhere shown is withheld from the hero of Acre, and to which many Generals, whose names ars identified with the Peninsular war and with Waterloo, have scarcely a hope of aspiring. General the Horourable Sir Henry Grey, G. C. H., whose name is not to be found in any military despatch, is a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; whilst a Commander—the *second* grade of that Order—is deemed a sufficient reward for men like Generals Sir Colin Campbell, who wears the distinctive badges of *eleven* pitched battles, or Sir Benjamin D'Urban, who wears those of *nine*, or Lord Fitzroy Somerst, who wears those of *ten*, or the gallant General Sir Henry Hardinge, who has lost an [illegible] in the field, and whose decorations show him to have likewise shared the laurels of *ten* general actions! Surely the blush of Sir Henry Grey's riband must be transferred to his cheeks, when he reflects on these facts. Is it not enough that he and his family should monopolise the public money? Must the heroes of a hundred fights submit to be deprived of the honours which they have so richly deserved, that they may be conferred on a mere featherbed soldier, simply because he happens to be the brother of the Prime Minister?—*United Service Gazette.*

Earl Dudley's will has at last been proved, and probate granted for 350,000*l.*, personal property, within the province of Canterbury. His Lordship has written a codicil, in his own very neat autograph, upon note paper, by which he leaves Lady Lyndburst an annuity of 2,000*l.* a year, to be paid to herself quarterly: if she attempts to sell or dispose of the annuity, it becomes void. He likewise, by a codicil written by himself, leaves an annuity of 800*l.* a year to his friend Mrs. Spencer, the wife of William Spencer the poet, who is in Paris; and a legacy of 25,000*l* to Mrs. Spencer's son to be paid to him when he is twenty-five years of age. Lord Dudley has not forgotten "the pamphleteering Bishop," to whom he has left 5,000*l.*

It is said that a claim to a very ancient title is about to be brought before the House of Lords, in which some curious circumstances, not very dissimilar to the celebrated Banbury case, will probably become the subject of consideration, and affect greatly the high honours and estates of a family at present little suspected of a precarious birth.—*Morning Herald.*

The Duke of Brunswick, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Gloucestér, Philip Louis de Peronnet, the the Countess de Demas, &c. are extensive stockholders in the Pensylvania Canal Debt; and many of these distinguished foreigners are owners to a large extent of the stock of the Ohio Canal Debt. Mr. J. Marshall, of Leeds, is the owner of 248,000 dollars worth of the letter stock.—*American paper.*

THE BEAU MONDE.—In high society there is an atmosphere which may, perhaps, be oppressive to those unaccustomed to its rarefaction, but the absence of which is unsupportable to all who once have breathed its empyreal fragrance. There is a tone of thought and feeling, a style of conversation, a *proprieté* and *bien seance* which vainly we should seek in any other circle.—*Court Gazette.*

Lord Leveson Gower, second son of the late Duke of Sutherland, by his father's death, becomes possessed of the vast estates of the Duke of Bridgewater, amounting to nearly one hundred thousand pounds per annum, arising in part from extensive canal property in the North of England. The Duke of Sutherland had the foresight to guard against the depreciation of original canal investments, occasioned by the introduction of railroads, and accordingly subscribed two or three hundred thousand pounds in the Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham speculations.—*Spectator, Sept.*, 21.

The vintage in France this year is one of the best that has been known for several years past. The quality of the wines is almost equal to that of the celebrated year of the comet, whilst the quantity is much larger, and even beyond that of what is called an average year. It is expected that there will be a fall of about 20 per cent. in the prices of the finer description of wines. In Champagne already the wines which were sold at 50 francs per dozen are now offered for thirty, and the commoner sorts of Champagne wine, which are frequently sold in England as high as 72*s.* per dozen, are offered at 27 francs, delivered at Calais. This is something under 2*s.* per bottle: and, adding the duty and all other expenses, Champagne wine, equal to three fourths of what is drunk in London, may be had for less than two guineas per dozen. The Rhenish wines will be also very good and abundant this year.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ACTING EXPANSIVELY.—Mr. Farey concludes a very elaborate paper, reprinted from the *Phil. Mag.* in the *Repertory of Patent Inventions* for September, by asserting that the saving in fuel, resulting from the general use of Mr. Woolf's system of working steam-engines by high-pressure steam acting expansively (instead of Mr. Watt's system of working them by low pressure steam acting expansively) constitutes the present profits of deep mining in Cornwall.

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